"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and colder today; Tuesday, unsettled, probably rain or snow.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 52, min. 42.
☞ For weather report see page 24 last page.

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,738. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

DR. GRANT ADHERES TO HIS VIEWS; CROWD IN CHURCH APPLAUDS

Declares the Apostles Teach That Christ Did Not Have Divine Power.

EXPECTS TRIAL FOR HERESY

Asks if Hearers Want a Clergy Silenced by "Sinister Financial Powers."

MANNING DEMANDS LOYALTY

Criticizes Those Who Would Live Their Own Lives Regardless of Duty to Church.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant did not recant or resign yesterday as directed by Bishop William T. Manning. Instead, in a hour's sermon, he redoubled his promise to "amplify" his belief that Jesus did not have the power of God, and he indicated afterward that he expected to be tried by the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York for heresy.

His church thronged to overflowing. Bishop Manning's "constructive" letter only two days old, and with most of the leading pulpits of the country discussing his denial of the divine power of Christ, the rector of the Church of the Ascension plunged into his argument, and at one point, while denouncing traditional church methods, he stood shoulder to the pulpit while his hearers applauded roundly for a minute and a half.

Almost at the same hour that Dr. Grant was restating his views in New York, Bishop Manning was proclaiming in Woolsey Hall, New Haven, to Yale students on the subject of loyalty to the church. Dr. Manning's text was taken from Revelations, 2., 10: "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death." He did not refer to Dr. Grant by name.

Spoken in the shadow of the La Farge mural painting of the miraculous ascension of Christ into heaven, Dr. Grant's amplification consisted chiefly of several evangelical citations which the rector summed up this way:

"I have always preferred to picture Christ from his revelation. I would rather hear about Napoleon from his generals than from Lord Rosebery. I would rather learn about Christ from Matthew, Mark and Luke than from St. Augustine. The friends of Jesus deal in facts, the later theologians in metaphysical theories.

"I said last Sunday that when Christ was on earth He did not possess the power of God. This is certainly the teaching of the first three Gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke."

Burst of Applause.

The applause, familiar in the Church of the Ascension to those who attended the forums curtailed by the late Bishop Burch, and discontinued by Dr. Grant last Fall, started with one spontaneous handclap near the end of the sermon. It came after Dr. Grant had asked his audience what sort of church they wanted, one that believed in freedom rather than authority, an unshackled clergy permitting the minister to speak the unrefined truth, unregulated and silenced by "sinister financial powers"—when he said:

"When your son comes back from college and you say to him, 'Come to church this morning,' do you want him to reply: 'Father, no, don't ask me to listen to such bunk as that'?"

The applause which followed this statement lasted about a minute and then subsided, but was renewed more vigorously for half a minute. It seemed to surprise even the applauders, who, first awakening to the fact that they were in church, recklessly abandoned this restraint after a moment's thinking on the pastor's words and methods.

The Grant sermon attracted twice as many worshippers as the church could hold. The seats at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, and the discomfort of getting into the church closely paralleled attempts to reach the interior of a first-class movie house on the first day of a particularly absorbing photoplay.

Most who, without position, and justified and stirred in a mild effort to force their way ahead of them out of the vestibule into the aisles or anywhere, so long as they themselves got within earshot of the pulpit.

Members Crowded Out.

"Why don't you go to your own church?" was the cry raised by regular worshippers who arrived fifteen minutes before the service began. One woman vociferously announced a freedom for "breaking up Protestant meetings."

The church began filling as early as 10 o'clock. At 10:45, fifteen minutes before the scheduled hour of the service, many of the regular worshippers found themselves outside with no possible chance of getting in unless they were able to persuade Dr. Grant's housekeeper to admit them to the rear of the church through the rectory or through the parish house, which opens into West Eleventh Street.

One man, top-hatted and carrying a heavy walking stick, attempted to stampede his way through the north side door only to find it solidly buttressed by a human wall attracted to the church out of curiosity.

"I think you people have an unholy nerve," he shouted to a group of women as he rearranged his clothing and stamped away, having given up his attempt to enter.

"I notice you've been trained in free speech," came the reply from one of the women.

Many of those who managed to edge their way into the vestibule of the church found that they could be no able to hear, and attempted to leave their way out as they had entered, intensifying the crush about the doors to such an extent that a stenographer, who planned to make a verbatim copy of the sermon, found himself in Fifth Avenue when the sermon began, unable to prevail upon the police or firemen to demolish an entrance for him.

Attracted, it seemed, solely by the

Continued on Page Eight.

FLORIDA - ST. PETERSBURG, THE Sunporch, 2:40 and 4:20 P. M. Daily. Penn-Belmont, 245 W. 42nd St. Tel. Pen. 2626.—Advt.

Flies 112 Miles in 42 Minutes, Although Motor Stops 6 Times

Captain H. C. Drayton, United States Air Service, yesterday flew from Philadelphia to Mitchel Field, near Garden City, an air distance of 102 miles, in forty-two minutes, establishing what was said to be a new record between the two points. The trip was made under adverse conditions, the motor in the plane stopping six times during the flight.

"Fortunately, a good northwest wind was blowing at the altitude of 4,200 feet, which I maintained," Captain Drayton said. "As a result I did not lose speed when the engine stopped. I was able to start the engine each instance without difficulty."

Captain Drayton used a De Havilland plane.

2 SLAIN, HOUSE FIRED ON NEWPORT ESTATE

Mrs. Fitz Simons's Gardener and His Wife Are Found With Skulls Crushed.

MYSTERY BAFFLES POLICE

Former Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt Rushes to the Scene in an Effort to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21.—Gravely anxious was shining in the villa colony here this morning when flames were seen issuing from the head gardener's cottage of Harbourview, the home of Paul Fitz Simons and Mrs. Fitz Simons, the former Mrs. Ellen (Elsie) French Vanderbilt.

Finding the front and back doors locked and the windows doubly secured with storm sashes, locked outside the glass panes, firemen battered their way in and came upon the murdered bodies of the gardener and his wife. The woman, Mrs. McLeish, lay across a blazing bed in the flame-filled room. Her body already was charred. Her skull had been crushed. The man, J. A. Fraser McLeish, lay in the bathroom which was untouched by fire. His skull, too, had been broken.

By the time the fire had been extinguished Chief of Police John S. Tobin, Inspector Palmer and Assistant Inspector Furey were in the cottage, which stands across Bellevue Avenue from the old French estate itself, which the Fitz Simmons occupy. Word was carried at once to the big house, but its occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Simons and young William H. Vanderbilt, were found to be in New York. A telephone message reached them early this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Simons, despite shocked at the fate that had overtaken the couple, hurried back to Newport to give such aid as they might. Tonight when she reached here Mrs. Fitz Simons offered the use of her own home for the funeral, which will take place just as soon as police formalities have been disposed of.

Baffled from the moment they came across the two bodies, the authorities had hoped that the Fitz Simmons on their arrival would know enough of the lives the couple led in their little lodge and of who their associates were to give at least a clue to some possible enemy.

Couple Had No Known Enemies.

They were disappointed. The McLeishes, who were in their early thirties, had lived all their lives in Newport. Their families are highly respected. So were they. If they had an enemy in the world, no one seems to know who. Like their associates in the village, the master and mistress of the estate racked their brains in vain for a thought as to who might have killed them.

Naturally, despite the humble station of the victims and the unpretentious nature of their home, robbery was thought of at once as a plausible motive. But if the murderer took anything, the loss has not been discovered. Only a small sum of money could have been expected to be in possession of the victims. That was found. No clothing was missing.

For a time the police thought their task was well begun with the arrest of the negro, Ashby Jacobs, who hung around the cottage before the bodies were removed. Jacobs's face bore some signs of a physical encounter and he muttered and talked strangely. But hours of questioning failed to shake his denial of guilt. He was able to establish an excellent alibi and he was released.

No one else has been arrested, and the authorities are without as much as a promising clue. Though a widespread search for the slayer has been spread, a search is being maintained for suspicious persons, while every effort is being exerted to find the weapons are in query, it is thought that some maniacal lurker is at large and may seek to conceal elsewhere.

The fire was put out before it had done so much damage as to make a

Continued on Page Three.

MERCHANTS FAVOR TRANSIT BOARD PLAN; CONDEMN HYLAN'S

Mayor's Idea Would Cost $1,178,000,000 and Mean 6.1 Cents a Ride.

BEYOND CITY DEBT LIMIT

Commission's Project Would Involve Only $318,000,000 of New City Money.

FARE WOULD BE 5.2 CENTS

Municipal Operation Opposed as Wasteful—General Bus System Disapproved.

The Transit Commission's plan for the unification of the transit companies of the city into a municipally-owned but privately operated system and for the construction of $318,000,000 of new lines is approved, and Mayor Hylan's plan for the acquisition of part of the existing subways and the construction of $868,000,000 of new lines (according to the Mayor's estimate) to form a municipally operated system is condemned in the report of the City Traffic Committee of the Merchants' Association. The report has been approved by the Board of Directors of the association.

The principal objection made to the Mayor's plan is that it would be impossible for the city to finance it. While the Mayor estimated that the new lines provided in his fifteen-year new construction program would cost only $868,000,000, the committee's experts estimated that they would cost at least $1,178,000,000. In addition, the city would have to pay $310,000,000 for the "acquisition" of existing subways, according to the Mayor's plan, and $100,000,000 more for equipment of the proposed new lines, making the aggregate amount of new money required to be furnished by the city $1,578,000,000.

Says City Cannot Raise Money.

The committee's report asserts that the city cannot possibly be in a position to supply this money and that, even if it could, it would completely absorb the city's entire borrowing power for many years, leaving it unable to provide for new schools and other necessary public improvements.

Comparing the cost of the Mayor's plan with that of the committee, the report says that all the new city money needed to put the committee's plan into effect would be $318,000,000 for the construction of new lines and $100,000,000 for their equipment. As the committee's unification plan, if put into effect, would release from the debt limit the city's present subway investment of $250,000,000 by making the lines self-supporting, most of this money would be provided automatically. The report declares that the city's financial situation is such that it will be impossible to finance any considerable new subway construction in any other way.

As the result of a study of estimated expenses and income of the lines under the two plans, the report says that the Mayor's plan would call for a fare of 6.1 cents to make his proposed municipally operated system self-supporting, without taking into account the probable wastefulness and increased cost of public operation, while the lines under the committee's plan would be self-supporting at a fare of 5.2 cents.

Other objections cited to the Mayor's plan are that the outlay of $100,000,000 for the acquisition of existing subways would not add a mile to existing facilities and would divert that amount from the fund otherwise available for new construction, that its executive proportion of feeder lines would cause further congestion in the heart of the city, that it would exclude more than half of the existing rapid transit mileage from the municipally operated system and make a large part of the remaining public pay less than cost and that the resulting deficit would add to the city's tax burden.

Advantages of Commissioner's Plan.

The commissioners' plan is said to be free from these objections in that it provided for a completely unified system with service at minimum cost, private operating companies, contemplates a great reduction in capital charges, utilizes for the public benefit the private capital now invested and makes available for immediate use the extent of the city's credit, without which there can be no new railway construction on a large scale.

Municipal operation, which is an essential of the Mayor's plan, is opposed as undesirable because of its excessive cost, unprofitableness and inefficiency. The report cites experiences of publicly operated lines in other countries, showing that public operation invariably requires many more employes than private operation, and refers to the government operation of railroads in this country during the war as showing that political

Continued on Page Six.

Rhine Castle for Sale at $1,000; $65 Buys an Apartment House

COBLENZ, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—A fine fifty-room castle on the Rhine opposite Coblenz, together with its furnishings and fifteen acres of vineyards, is advertised for sale for $1,000.

F. Hudson of Chicago, an army official, who will depart with the American troops, has just bought his wife's father for $65 a farewell present of an apartment house at Mayence consisting of six three-room apartments and a plot of land. There were two previous mortgages on the house for 42,000 marks, the old equivalent of $10,000. Hudson paid off the mortgages for $2, the present equivalent of the amounts.

An American army officer a year ago ordered a hunting rifle, then valued at $300. Yesterday the rifle was delivered to him and he paid the mark equivalent for it, or thirty cents in American money.

DRIVE IN THE SENATE ON HUGHES POLICIES

Secretary, in the Face of Rumors, Says He Has No Thought of Resigning.

DENIES RIFT WITH HARDING

Isolationists Launch a Strong Effort to Control Administration Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—This week will witness an interesting development—a deadlock between the Administration and the Senate over the conduct of our international relations. The situation recalls that period when the Versailles Treaty, with its included League of Nations covenant, was before the Senate for ratification. But there is this marked difference, that the Senate, then controlled by the Republican Party, was dealing with a foreign policy proposed by a Democratic President, while today the Senate, still Republican, is seeking to impose its views as to foreign affairs on a President of its own political stripe.

A considerable segment of the Republican side of the Senate is about to make a determined drive to bring President Harding to its own way of thinking, which is the way of thinking of those who would have the United States cut loose entirely from any connection with European affairs and follow a policy of "splendid isolation." Most of those in this group hold Secretary Hughes more than President Harding responsible for the present effort of the Administration to keep a toe-hold in Europe in the hope that by being in intimate touch with the complex situation there, means will be presented of extending help to a much perturbed world.

A few members of the group have such a dislike for Mr. Hughes, both personally and politically, that they are counting on making the drive so determined that Mr. Hughes may see his way to leaving the Harding Cabinet. It is they who are responsible for the circulation of a rumor that Mr. Hughes is about to resign. They appear to hope that widespread circulation of this report will develop into reality.

Hughes Denies He Will Quit.

"The story that I intend to resign has not a particle of truth in it," said Secretary Hughes to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight. "I haven't resigned and have no thought of resigning. I have had no disagreement with the President or Ambassador Harvey. We have the closest and most cordial relations. The story is made out of whole cloth."

With the resignation rumor so flatly denied by Mr. Hughes there was coupled a story that there have been differences lately between President Harding and Mr. Hughes over policies connected with the French occupation of the Ruhr Valley. An apparent effort has been and is being made to show that those policies have been laid down by Mr. Harding in opposition to the views of Mr. Hughes and that disagreement still exists over Mr. Hughes's desire that Roland W. Boyden, the American "unofficial observer" with the Allied Reparations Commission, shall not be recalled from Europe.

Nothing has appeared to justify any such conclusions. The loyalty of Mr. Hughes to President Harding is unquestioned and friends of both the President and his Secretary of State have witnessed today to the personal liking and the disposition to do effective team-work which exists between them.

Support Looming to League Aims.

One of the reasons for the present display of hostile feeling toward the Secretary of State on the part of certain Senators is that he is supported of having a too kindly sympathy for the principle underlying the League of Nations, not with the League itself, or with any association of nations based on a political pact, but with international consultation designed to adjust differences between Governments and pave the way for permanent peace. The course of the Harding Administration in keeping troops on the Rhine, in maintaining an observer with the Reparation Commission, in sending "official observers" to the Lausanne Conference on Near East affairs, in having Ambassador Harvey sit with the Allied Supreme Council, and Ambassador Herrick sit with the Allied Council of Ambassadors, and in suggesting informally that a commission of international financiers should undertake to fix the amount of reparations Germany would be able to pay, has not been pleasing to most of the anti-Internationalist group in the Senate.

When Senator Borah, one of the foremost members of that group, offered a

Continued on Page Four.

LOUIS HAYN and GEORGE SIDNEY in the Comedy Laughing Hit "Is Your Girl Safe?" 48th St. Thea. Bldg. Bry. 4564.

ALL RUHR MINERS WILL STRIKE TODAY; BERLIN THREAT OF JAIL IF THEY WORK; POILUS MAN TRAINS AS GERMANS QUIT

FIRMER HAND IN THE RUHR

French May Send Mangin to Command if Strike Causes Trouble.

NOW CRITICISE THEIR POLICY

Believe Poincare Erred in Trying to Win Over Population of Occupied District.

NO HINT OF TURNING BACK

Instead of Saying France Can't Lose it Is Oftener Said Now That Germany Can't Win.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is likely that General Mangin, the hard-hitting hero of the World War, will be sent to the Ruhr. Whether this resolute figure, all soldier and little diplomat, who commanded the famous assault of July 18, 1918, which marked the beginning of German's defeat, will take charge of the newly occupied region probably depends on events of the coming week.

If he is sent it will mean a radical change in the attitude of the French troops toward the population of the Ruhr. If riots come as a result of the German Government's policy, Premier Poincaré is likely to send to the scene the man to whom the Government entrusted so successfully the maintenance of order in Paris on May Day, 1919, when before the ashes of his Moroccan surrender the communist plot to seize the Government melted away like snow.

Paris is beginning to fear it miscalculated on an important feature of the Ruhr occupation and that it miscalculated on the side of gentleness. M. Poincaré hoped to keep the Ruhr population satisfied, if not content, in its disarmament. The soldiers were to be kept out of sight and it was proclaimed they were only the necessary guard of civilian officials. First 15,000 were sent, then 30,000, then 60,000, as it became apparent local populations looked not kindly on the French occupation.

French Criticism of Occupation.

In the last four days the German Government's agitation has produced more effect on the Ruhr workers, and for tomorrow a general strike is threatened. Many French leaders now believe it would have been better to have made a strong show of force at first and not have marched officially the limits of the French march eastward. That might, it is now thought, have made the Germans give in.

The French plan of invisible occupation is understood to be General Degoutte's plan. Degoutte, a scholar-soldier, likes diplomatic methods when he thinks them fitting, and has on several occasions proved himself as good a diplomat as a General. It is common talk in Paris that Marshal Foch favored making a greater military show before the Germans. Will Foch have his way? Perhaps no one yet knows.

It seems most likely that if a general strike comes, if the railroads stop, if the mines are idle, if the factories are smokeless and if riots result, Degoutte's policy of invisible occupation will be altered to one of very visible occupation, and it is not impossible that Mangin, who never temporizes, will be given the job of keeping the Ruhr population calm.

While French hopes of production from Poincaré's productive guarantees are not so strong, that by no means signifies any growth of feeling the Ruhr experiment should be called off. The contrary is probably true. If the German population and local authorities were going to help French and Belgians keep the Ruhr running regularly as the Allies could collect—that would be one thing. If the Germans intend to halt the great Ruhr machine—that is another thing and something which the French think calls for firmer rather than weaker action. In other words, if a gentle Ruhr invasion did not bring Germany to terms the Frenchmen now say firmer action is needed.

While one deep belief that subsidiaries of Thyssen, in the French plan, are searching in vain for any worth-while loot; there is anything else for the French to do except to stick to the project. From the first feeling that

Continued on Page Two.

Rhineland Secession Debated at Aix-la-Chapelle; Belgian Troops Protect Separatist Leader

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—The secession of the Rhineland provinces from the Reich was openly discussed at a meeting of the Separatist Party here today.

The meeting was presided over by Leo Deckers, right hand man of Dr. Dorten. Neither the Belgian nor the German authorities interfered.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 21.—It is reported tonight that Dr. Dorten, chief leader of the Rhineland Separatist movement, has arrived in the district and has begun his former active propaganda for a separate Rhineland State.

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

ESSEN, Jan. 21.—Belgian troops have taken under their protection Leo Deckers, a resident of Aix-la-Chapelle, who is a leader of the Separatist movement in the Rhineland.

Last night Germans attacked Herr Deckers's house, broke the windows and tried to force the door, but finally were beaten off. Belgian sentries are pacing the porch today.

CONDEMN ATTACK BY LLOYD GEORGE

His Criticism of France's Invasion of Ruhr Answered by London Newspapers.

AGAINST BRITISH OPINION

Daily Mail Says It Must Be Taken Into Account Should He Seek Office Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"As our readers are aware, Mr. Lloyd George is under contract to the Hearst press and shows himself an adaptable journalist, for he supplies them with articles which exactly suit Mr. Hearst's pro-German, anti-French and anti-British public of hyphenated Americans, but there is a sort of sub-contract by which these articles are also printed in The Daily Telegraph and Daily Chronicle in this country.

"All last week there were placards about the streets advertising 'the blunders of France,' by Lloyd George, and it was naturally with some curiosity that we turned to our Daily Telegraph for the article. Instead we found a dignified statement ending with these words:

"In view, therefore, of the delicacy and difficulty of the international situation and of the importance of maintaining, notwithstanding present differences, the friendship sealed by the common services of the two nations in the war the editor of The Daily Telegraph has decided not to publish the article.'

"The decision does more credit to the editor of The Daily Telegraph than to its contributor, but needless to say the same which The Daily Telegraph rejected The Daily Chronicle put at the head of the corner. Reading it over in that last refuge of our late Prime Minister's eloquence we can only say that Lord Burnham in all his useful and honorable public career never showed more patriotism—and more wisdom—than when he put Mr. Lloyd George's article into his waste paper basket.

"From the first word to the last it consists of vituperation of France, a vituperation, moreover, so ill-supported by facts as thoroughly to justify Lord Burnham's charitable explanation that Mr. Lloyd George, as is well known, is taking a holiday in Spain."

The Daily Mail says:

"We think those who have read the ex-Premier's deplorable outburst will commend the course taken by The Daily Telegraph. Since Mr. Lloyd George vacated office The Daily Mail has refrained from criticising him, but it seems necessary now to say that his unwonted incursion into journalism has been misguided and unfortunate.

"The ex-Prime Minister has been behaving like a man bent on deliberately making mischief. He has repeatedly attacked our French allies and the article which obtained publicity on Saturday was in effect a direct and even violent incitement to the Germans to offer resistance.

"The series of articles which Mr. Lloyd George is writing are published not merely in Great Britain, but also appear simultaneously in America and in various European capitals, including

Continued on Page Three.

ENDURANCE TEST ON IN THE RUHR

French Convinced That They Will Break the Resistance of Industrials.

HOPE TO WIN PEOPLE OVER

Aim to Unite Ruhr and Rhineland Interests With France and Alsace-Lorraine.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 21. — The general situation has now evolved into an endurance test between France and Germany with the advantage seeming to be slightly in favor of France. Yesterday one of the military leaders of the expedition with whom I talked dropped the remark:

"We can at least get enough coal for ourselves, and even if we don't do that we can last longer than Germany. She will need Ruhr coal sooner than we shall."

This is only one factor of the situation which the French have evidently carefully weighed. As they see it today after ten days' occupation, they have got the upper hand because, financially, economically, morally and militarily whatever their weakness may be in any one of these categories they are in every case stronger than Germany.

They are convinced that whatever credits English bankers and coal owners give Stinnes and the other members of the Coal Syndicate, they have only to sit tight on his mines for six months to see the great coal king exhaust his resources in his efforts to fight. They are convinced that whatever effort they may have to make to keep the Ruhr supplied with food and money, they can last longer than Germany can without Ruhr coal and the products of the Ruhr blast furnaces.

They have been here long enough to see that the morale of the people is low, and that whatever may be done no strikes will last long because of the immediate necessities of the people. And lastly, they are convinced that though there may be some rioting, there can be no strong opposition of force, even should the German Government order the national troops to take part.

It is for the French one of the greatest advantages of the situation that the German coal barons, after defeating the Communist rising of 1920, did nothing to improve the financial and economic position of the people. As has been already pointed out in these dispatches, the average wage of the coal miner is a quarter of a dollar a day, and though his rent is cheap and the cost of living for the natives far below what it is in France, even then that wage does not in any way meet more than the lowest possible needs of the people.

The result of this low standard of living and low wages will, in French opinion, insure that whatever strikes may happen will not last long. Either the men must work or they must be prepared to fight with arms, and the latter alternative, according to all information, out of the question.

One Important Success Scored.

In one matter the French have already scored an important success. Last Wednesday and yesterday wages were paid by the mine owners and industrials, and thus far the industrial machine is running fairly smoothly. From Belgian sources I am informed that even if railroad trucks and barges are not returned from Germany, the French and Belgians are prepared to take over the delivery of all coal mined for the next three months, thus assuring working of the mines, and the curbed situation may develop that Stinnes and his company may find themselves buying through Belgian and British dealers coal dug in their own mines in the Ruhr.

The Belgians are putting some very clever business brains into this affair and they are already busy arranging for delivery of coal by waterway for its excess of their own needs, with a view to export. They are convinced that Stinnes will not be able long to buy English coal, of which the surplus is not sufficient to meet the entire German needs, and that his English agents will be compelled to buy German coal and ready it into Hamburg and Bremen.

In this way it is hoped that should the mark be compelled by that monopoly

Continued on Page Two.

MEN TO REPORT AT MINES

But Will Fold Their Arms and Refuse to Get Coal Out.

CUNO ENCOURAGES THYSSEN

Chancellor Sends Message to the Arrested Ironmaster Praising His Loyalty.

TRAINS HELD AT DORTMUND

Railway Strike Starts There and Decision to Extend It May Be Reached Today.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 21.—After a whole day of meetings of the various trades unions involved, the Ruhr miners decided today against the wishes of some of them that they would from tomorrow begin a folded arms strike. They will not declare a strike, but will go to the mines as usual and just do nothing.

These tactics are believed by the French to have been encouraged and perhaps directed by the mine owners, but confidence is felt here that the strike will not last long. Its duration will, however, depend on the length of time the coal owners continue to support the men by paying wages to them for doing nothing.

One of the most serious sides of the situation is that here in the Ruhr district the actual supplies of coal are short, and both heating and lighting in towns may have to be cut off very soon.

Following an order from Berlin that the railroad men should not handle coal destined for France a partial strike began throughout the district today. The principal centre was at Dortmund, the Stinnes headquarters, where station officials and engineers refused to work trains after midnight. The only train which left Dortmund today was operated by French military engineers and firemen.

It is, however, still questionable whether the strike will spread. Railroad men's wages, like those of miners, are so small that neither individually nor collectively can they afford to stop work. If Berlin orders a strike it must be prepared to finance it, and as the chances of that are small the French are hopeful that within the next twenty-four hours they will have been able to arrange with the men to continue running trains irrespective of their destination.

Policy Is "Do No Work."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ESSEN, Jan. 21.—Late this evening, after an all-day session, the Miners' Councils of the Prussian State mines decided that the miners would go to the mines as usual tomorrow, but do no work while underground. This passive resistance is to continue until the French release the arrested Prussian mine officials.

A conference of the councils of the railroad employes and workers formulated this recommendation to all railroad men in the Ruhr: "If the French give an order obey it to avoid being shot, then escape at the first possible opportunity, a local strike to take place immediately."

Officials and rank and file of the postal service, including the telegraph and telephone, will follow the same passive resistance plan.

The Ruhr has declared economic guerrilla warfare on the French military occupants. The policy of passive resistance is dictated by Berlin, whose emissaries attended all the meetings held today.

The Germans have scored several minor successes. The French released the Essen Postal Director General and Telegraph Director from arrest and all the Prussian State mines were reported clear of French troops.

Real action today shifted to the railroads. After the arrest of high railroad officials at Dortmund this morning the men immediately struck and completely tied up the main station and south station of Dortmund. They refused to move a French troop train, whereupon it was run with a French locomotive engineer and train crew as far as Essen, but got no further.

Then a strike broke out at Bochum, tying up the main station there, and late this evening strikes started at the Hoerde and Langendreer station.

Before the Miners' Councils had reached its passive resistance decision I visited the Westerholt mine this afternoon, whence heavy French troop movements had been reported yesterday.

Most of the French troops had moved on and the local report was that they had gone in the direction of Wanne-Eickel. Not a single Frenchman was within the confines of Westerholt. Mine emergency work was going on as usual. The mine workers said that if the French entered the mine they would immediately stop all mine work and they thought all the Ruhr miners would follow the same tactics.

Praise for Arrested Men.

Professor Frimm, the international law authority, who will defend Fritz Thyssen and the other five Directors, if he gets a chance, arrived at Mayence today. He will make an attempt to see his clients at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow morn-

Body of Egyptian Beauty of 4,000 Years Ago Is Discovered at Luxor by Americans

LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—Interest in the tomb of former King Tutankhamen was temporarily diverted today through the discovery by American archaeologists of the body of an Egyptian Princess (,000 years old and apparently one of the beauties of the first Theban dynasty, which flourished 2,500 years before Christ.

The beauty and luck of the Princess are delicately outlined with small bluish symbols and turquoise emblematic of her charms. The body is marvelously preserved. The hair and teeth are intact. Slight indentations on the neck, wrists, fingers and ankles indicate that the Princess wore necklaces, bracelets and rings in her death sleep, which were stolen when tomb-robbers desecrated her tomb.

The body appears to have been that of a slender and statuesque but immature girl. It is believed she died at an early age. There is a long mark across the stomach, evidently inflicted with a hot iron. This has inclined the medical experts to believe the Princess succumbed to an operation disease, which in ancient times was treated by violent counter-irritants. The body will be sent to the Cairo Medical Laboratory for a pathological examination.

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GERMANS TO CLAIM RUHR INDEMNITY

Demand for a Big Sum in Final Settlement With Allies Is Expected.

NATION UNIFIED TO RESIST

Paying Taxes to French Forbidden —American Protectorate Over Ruhr Suggested.

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—The German Government continues to draft along with the situation in the Ruhr, and inquiries at Chancellor Cuno's office evoke the now familiar reply: "We can only offer passive resistance."

If the Government is planning any serious counter-attitude beyond lodging protests with M. Poincaré, there is no hint of the matter. Official quarters believe that time is working for Germany and informally express satisfaction with the degree of passive resistance offering in the Ruhr, which they say is hampering the French and Belgians seriously, although not preventing the removal of any considerable amount of coal. Government officials lay stress on this satisfaction, evidences of which are plainly indicated in the continued imposition by the Chancellor by Germans of the Ruhr and the unbroken financial relations between the Reich and the occupied territory. This is one of the strongest points in the Government's case, they say, for Dr. Luther, Federal Food Controller, here to-day, declared that the Ruhr population is simply protected for the food supplied from the rest of Germany, and that the Ruhr miners are the only consumers who have not increased their purchases since the occupation began.

It is also pointed out that the Ruhr industrialists are not profiting by the situation, but are losing heavily, and that the Government is entitled to indemnification.

Beyond lifting prompt protests against the seizure of the mines, railways and customs administration, and the Separatist movement, and that it is doing all it can to help the Ruhr, the Government has not yet formulated any definite plan of action. It is understood that the Chancellor will make a statement in the Reichstag on Wednesday, but it is not expected that he will announce any new policy.

It is fully recognized that anything like a general strike would be disastrous to the French efforts to break the Ruhr resistance, and that it is simply a question of time when the French attempts to break the Ruhr will completely collapse. There is no doubt that the Government will continue to support the Ruhr financially, and that it will be able to do so for a long time to come. Germany is also counting on the moral support of the United States, Great Britain and Italy.

Private advices believe they have evidence that the French occupation is costing more than it is bringing in, and that the Ruhr resistance is causing the French heavy losses in men and money. Up to the present labor has proved to be the Ruhr's strongest weapon of defense, while the chief support of the Allies rests with more than 70,000 armed troops

'FIGHTS FRENCH USE OF RUHR STATISTICS

Brahn, German Iron Magnate, Says Pre and Post War Comparisons Are Unfair.

EXPLAINS REDUCED OUTPUT

He Points to Germany's Loss of Important Iron-Producing Areas Through the Peace Treaty.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ESSEN, Jan. 21.—Dr. Brahn, President of the German Pig-iron Syndicate and Ambassador Wiedfeldt's successor as Director-General of the Krupp firm, believes that the French experts are trying to falsify statistics of production in the Ruhr Valley in order to show that the industries here are running at a higher percentage of the pre-war production than the corresponding French industries, and that they want to use these figures to justify tightening the screws in Germany and possibly as an argument for the continued occupation of the Ruhr.

The Krupp works were apparently running at the normal rate, thanks to being amply supplied with coal and raw materials for several months, when I looked up Dr. Brahn in the Krupp skyscraper executive offices.

Speaking not as the Krupp director, but as President of the Pig-iron Syndicate, Dr. Brahn analyzed the phases of the Ruhr struggle having to do with iron production. He said:

"When on the first day of the French occupation French engineers came to the offices of the Pig-iron Syndicate, I said that there was no reason for withholding the results of the statistics from them. The figures were then made known to the engineers. Price threw it appeared that in 1913 pig-iron production in what was then the customs union of all Germany and Luxemburg was 19,000,000 tons. In 1922 I estimated the production in the remaining German works at 7,500,000 tons; in 1923 I estimated it at about 4,750,000 tons. In the territories separated from Germany—Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, Upper Silesia and Luxemburg—in very great pig-iron works are coal mines. These territories, together with the Ruhr, were the principal seats of the iron production industry of the old Germany, whereas in these separated territories the iron-working industry was relatively slightly represented. The new realignment necessarily upset the economic equilibrium, with the result that for the last few years France has had an overproduction of iron, while Germany has suffered from a corresponding iron famine.

"France, with the support of its Government and thanks to cheap German coal, was able to quote the lowest pig-iron prices in the world market. In many cases its iron works were specialized at a loss, but its trade balance remained strongly active. Germany could not meet its urgent iron and steel requirements from its production, but was forced to buy large quantities abroad, whereas before the war Germany's iron and steel experts committed to us sometimes the reverse. It must mention in 1913 the imports exceeded the exports.

"Germany's iron requirements were great and urgent for the following reasons. The peace treaty demanded the surrender of the merchant marine, vast quantities of railroad material, locomotives and cars and agricultural and other machinery and tools, besides the destruction of many plants, much of the equipment of which, in addition to pig-iron production, was also suitable for making war material. The recovery of Germany demanded and demands from the Allies a certain amount of compensation for damage and loss, to be used for restoring lost property. In order to live and find employment for the millions of German workers we had and still have large quantities of iron for reparations, maintenance and repair, and chiefly for more building, which has been greatly neglected since 1914. We have been and still are, therefore, forced to intensify iron and steel production.

"Despite all our losses by restrictions in the following results of forcing production:

"First, the utilization of vast masses of scrap, shifting the bulk of steel production from the Thomas process to the Siemens-Martin process. All enterprises essentially connected with the iron and steel industry were becoming exhausted. France and England prohibited the export of scrap, and other nearby countries could furnish no appreciable quantities.

"Second, the employment of high-grade Swedish, Spanish and Canadian ores, which are very expensive, but still save coal and coke.

"Third, the employment of inferior fuels in boiler generator plants, thus affecting tonnage of raw material and the market for blast furnaces.

"Fourth, the importation of English, Dutch, Czechoslovakian and even Rhenish coal, partly for direct utilization in iron and steel production and partly for the production of gas and thereby generating combustibles of Ruhr coal for iron and steel production. By these means, with the utmost effort we succeeded in bringing German pig-iron production in 1921 to 50 per cent. and in 1922 to 61 per cent. of the pre-war production. In the French endeavor to prove Germany's shortcomings Paris will undoubtedly not let the comparison of the pre-war Germany's production with the production of the reduced area of post-war Germany stand, but will merely make the present production of the present Germany with its pre-war production.

"For the Ruhr the iron and steel production figures are in 1921, 47 per cent., and in 1922, 61 per cent., of pre-war production. For the iron and steel works in the rest of Germany the figures are unfavorable, the general average being below 40 per cent.

"France can point out that its corresponding industries are favorably situated in 1923 as compared with 1913 in production. In the comparison of the present French and German production the following factors will possibly be overlooked:

"First, the power, efficiency and workmen's movement to bring the Ruhr production to its present apparently favorable—in reality wholly inadequate—result.

"Second, how great the German home requirements were and still are.

"Third, that the pre-war Ruhr industry, by reason of the domestic iron shortage, was almost incessantly forced to curtail production and forced to buy foreign iron, thereby injuring its ability to compete.

"Fourth, that the Ruhr iron and steel works ought to be running not with 60 per cent. but at least 100 per cent. of the pre-war production in order to keep the iron-working industry normally employed.

"Fifth, that Germany imported 11,000,000 tons of foreign iron in 1913, whereas before the war it was one of the most important coal-exporting countries.

"Sixth, that as a result the German iron industry is strongly passive, France's active.

"Seventh, that it is impossible to force Germany, enfeebled by war and the peace, to equal performance based on the productive efficiency of the largest and incomparably richer pre-war Germany. Over and over, iron before the home market. This is what small Germany has to overcome: imports of foodstuffs, feed, meat, wool, cotton, skins, metals and above all, coal which it needs to maintain life and working strength, and how hear the heavy pressure of reparations imposed upon Germany, which can only be satisfied by the surplus of the country's work.

"Europe needs German goods before it can subscribe for the securities in the Ruhr."

GERMANS BUY IN AUSTRIA.

Orders for Iron Placed There and in Czechoslovakia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—In consequence of the French occupation of the Ruhr and the decision by Germany industrial syndicates controlling German orders for pig iron, bar iron and wire have been transferred by Austrian and Czechoslovakian works.

Prices are rising.

FRANCE TO PROPOSE BIG GERMAN LOAN

Terms For Partial Moratorium Include Raising 3,000,000,000 Gold Marks in Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré, together with his colleagues in the Cabinet who are especially interested in reparations, and Louis Barthou, President of the Reparation Commission, this morning put the finishing touches to the French plan which M. Barthou will present to the Reparation Commission tomorrow when it begins consideration of the reply the committee is to make to Germany's request for a moratorium on her payments.

M. Poincaré's plan, presented to the cabinet, Premier underscores, forms the basis of the suggestions which M. Barthou will make to the commission. The plan will be presented slightly by the Belgian members of the committee, including Emile Francqui, the Belgian Minister of Finance. Instead of an absolutely moratorium providing the plan will provide for an immediate loan by Germany guaranteed by the bonds of Germany, beginning May 15, to the amount of 3,000,000,000 gold marks, 1,500,000,000 of which will be devoted to stabilization of the mark and the remainder to go to the Allies for reparations.

All procedure preliminary of the Allied Council of the Reparation Commission, for the reconstitution of German finances will be questioned. The whole plan is to be subordinated to the prerequisite abandonment by the German Government of all opposition to French action in the Ruhr Valley or elsewhere in the occupied territory under the Treaty of Versailles.

It is understood on good authority that M. Barthou, first of all, will say that a ruling in the Ruhr valley and Rhineland, Control of the distribution of coal by an allied commission, and, if not, of coal and an export tax on products shipped out of the Ruhr valley and the Rhineland in foreign money, with control of expenditures through a system of licenses to be issued by the Allies, and seizure of customs duties collected in the Rhineland and the Ruhr on imports.

It is also expected that M. Barthou will propose any additional measures for suppression of Germany's resistance to France's activities in the Ruhr, short the application of penalties in the province of Governments under them the Reparation Commission, but he will not say precisely all the attempts of the German Government to the fact that the question of the Ruhr is not one of the execution of reparations of the Versailles Treaty, it is one of Germany's determination to disregard the terms of the treaty in any case, he will insist that the failure of Germany to carry out the provisions of a special agreement shall be considered as a further default.

PHARAOH HAD FLY WHISKS.

These and Other Treasures Are Taken From Tutankhamen's Tomb.

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LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 21.—Work at the tomb of Tutankhamen has been slow since yesterday, as Howard Carter temporarily is disembodied. He has got to the most difficult stage of the work. His laboratory inside the tomb is now filled with treasures, including the mummies of the queens, while remaining in the tomb of Tutankhamen are a few of the largest objects, such as his chariots, large statues, together with a miscellaneous collection of important antiquities. Many of the latter were removed this morning and the others will probably be removed about mid-week, when possibly the preserving experts will be able to attend to them.

Among the objects found in the tomb included a golden bracelet of Pharaoh and preserved and a magnificent collection about three hundred fans, with ivory handles and two large golden thrones encircled with precious stones dropped from the chariots into the floor, and pieces of bread work and other work, believed to have been finished before the Pharaoh's death. Some bread and fruit from the tomb were brought out Friday.

GERMANY MAKING A HERO OF THYSSEN

All Political Groups Hail His Refusal to Bow to French Demands.

HOSTAGE FOR HIS FATHER

Head of Great Ruhr Industries Hated the Kaiser and Bitterly Opposed the World War.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Fritz Thyssen has become one of the most popular men in Germany overnight for his "manly contempt" toward the French invader. He is popular even with the Socialists who speak and write very highly about him as an employer.

An interesting revolutionary socialism are falling over each other in their haste to congratulate him, his popularity with the masses may not last long. Yesterday no fewer than seven ultra-revolutionary Berlin organizations, among them the National League of German Officers, sent him congratulatory messages, that of the league being signed "Von Schroeder, Imperial Admiral, Chairman."

Thyssen's Heavy Loss in the War.

The arrest by the French Saturday of Fritz Thyssen probably may be explained as the seizure of a middle-aged man as a sort of hostage for an 18-year-old father who is the real head of the Thyssen family and of the vast Thyssen industries. Despite his advanced years, August Thyssen, according to competent, twenty recent dispatches, still holds the reins, as much as that though the son may have become the titular head, virtually nothing has been heard of him in this country.

Much has been printed about August Thyssen, Jr., another son, who quarreled with his father and who for ten years lived a princely life of pleasure in Berlin with the cheerful and inexhaustible aid of the money lenders. There was an eventual reconciliation, the young man's debts were paid and there was handshaking all around, but to the extent to which he ever fit to delegate responsibility, the father chose the less picturesque Fritz as heir to his responsibilities. Meantime from a great workroom adjoining his bedroom in the castle at Mülheim where in Ruhr, the father has been busy trying to increase coal production in the Ruhr so as to compensate for Germany's loss of coal output in the Saarz and in Upper Silesia.

These efforts, of course, ceased with the French seizure of the Ruhr, and today the Thyssen family finds itself in trouble for the third time since the onset of the World War. It was in trouble there with the Kaiser, because the head of the family was a bitter foe of the German war lord and of the war. It was in trouble again at the end of 1918, when the elder Thyssen, along with other commanding industrialists, was seized by the Socialists as a charge of high treason. That charge was made because Thyssen advocated at a meeting of manufacturers of the Düsseldorf district allied occupation of the Rhine-industrial regions until order was restored in Germany. Nothing came of that arrest, but now the Thyssens find themselves in trouble again.

So they have paid heavily for war—a fact that every upstart Thyssen repudiated a memorial presented to him in the Summer of 1918, in which he said that the Kaiser had "furnished the backing of thousands and thousands of millions" and that in 1914 William had offered them "great concessions in potentially conquered French and British territory in return for support of his world-conquest projects." Thyssen himself, he alleged, went to Germany's ally in Bulgaria, and to Abdul Hamid, to advance the interests of Germany.

When Thyssen repudiated the pamphlet it was attributed to a temporary aberration of his family, but he did not repudiate the sentiments it expressed. For years there had existed in the house of Thyssen, his belief in simple living and his devotion to the pursuit of industry and his dreams of an international cartel, with Germany and Germans in control, and opposition to any socialistic ideas about the distribution of wealth. Thyssen is married to a daughter of Count Wolff-Metternich, who was German Ambassador at Washington at the time the United States entered the war, and is a brother-in-law of other British representatives in India and elsewhere.

Thyssen's fortune was estimated at three billion gold marks before the war. Germany now has the largest fortune in the world, though Thyssen is reported to have a French account for the benefit of his children. His wife lives in Paris. Thyssen is married to a daughter of an industrial magnate of Mülheim, and has a son and daughter. The son, who is 18, is in the Ruhr with his father, and the daughter is married to Count Alexander Zedtwitz, who is a lieutenant in the German Army.

Thyssen's own career has been a picturesque one. He began as a clerk in the office of his father's coal business, and rose to be head of the firm. He was a member of the Reichstag from 1907 to 1912, and was a friend of the Kaiser, who made him a Prussian Privy Councilor. He was also a member of the Prussian Upper House. He is a director of the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft, the Dresdner Bank, the Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, the Nassauische Bergwerks und Hütten Aktien Gesellschaft, the Rheinische Stahlwerke, the Phoenix Bergbau Aktien Gesellschaft, the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks Aktien Gesellschaft, the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, the Nord-deutscher Lloyd, the Deutsche Ozean Reederei, the Deutsche Kabelwerke, the Rheinische Metallwaaren und Maschinenfabrik, the Rheinische Elektrizitäts Aktien Gesellschaft, the Rheinische Stahlwerke, the Rheinische Westfälische Elektrizitäts Werke, the Rheinische Westfälische Sprengstoff Aktien Gesellschaft, the Rheinische Westfälische Kalkwerke, the Rheinische Westfälische Bergwerks Aktien Gesellschaft

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REPUBLICAN BLOCS FIGHT FOR CONTROL

Battle Now On for Floor Leader in the Next House of Representatives.

GILLETT TO STAY SPEAKER

Radical Group Seeks Extension of Primaries in Nine States for 1924 Presidential Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Insurgency manifested in the November election, which reduced the Republican majority in the next House to the nominal figure of 16, now is making itself felt in the early campaign for control of the next House. The situation is growing more bitter each day. Something like the appearance of the revolt against Cannonism is apparent today. The block, representing a protest against accepted political methods and organized to obtain sectional advantages, are aiding in the fight against the present leaders and the old system.

As yet no organized fight has appeared against the re-election of Speaker Gillett, and he probably will not be opposed by the revolters if New England does not become a solid bloc in support of the available candidate for Republican floor leader. The fight thus far centers entirely on the floor leader, with two avowed candidates in the field—Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, with twenty years' Congressional experience and an acceptable record behind him, and Representative William J. Graham of Illinois, serving his third term. The latter appears as the candidate of the independents, or, rather, the leader of the Western and Middle Western forces, while Mr. Longworth may be classed as the Old Guard representative.

The Ohio and Illinois delegations have registered their respective candidacies, and they are marching out for support in other sections, with each claiming victory.

There will be [illegible] Republicans in the next House, including Independents expected to enter the caucus for organization. The Graham forces assert that they have pledges of support from 130 to 140 votes, while the friends of Mr. Longworth say they are certain of 125, with indications that this number will be increased.

La Follette Has Opens Path.

These figures appear to be rather too optimistic, as it is known that the ten La Follette members from Wisconsin and about eight radicals from other States will not vote for either candidate. They intend to put forth a candidate, probably Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin. If they should decide to caucus with either faction, the advantage would be with the Old Guard.

The plan of the radicals is to form an independent group in the Republican Party, as in 1909, and devote themselves entirely to the promulgation of radical legislation, such as repeal of the Esch-Cummins act, anti-revision of the revenue laws, including a tax on undivided profits. Their leaders say they are not interested in the fight for officers of the House, as the next Republican floor leader will be an empty honor, and control of legislation will rest with their bloc, which will ignore party lines, and hope to bring to their support Democrats to defeat conservative measures.

If the La Follette radical bloc refrains from throwing its weight to either faction, Longworth will win easily, his supporters say, and even with the radicals aiding Graham, the situation favors Longworth, because the rest of the party will not look upon Illinois getting such a powerful position in the next House as it would have with floor leader and with the chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee combining with Representative Madden of Illinois. These two places are the most powerful in legislative affairs, as the Appropriation Committee has taken all the responsibility of appropriations from the other committees. The Republican States of the East are solidly opposed against Illinois getting control of both places, and this has aided Mr. Longworth.

Claim Victory for Longworth.

While Mr. Graham is credited with succeeding in stirring up a sectional fight and winning support from many Western States in its appeal, "the West against the East," the managers for Mr. Longworth say that Graham will not have a solid West, and without this and heavy support from the East and New England he cannot win. The Longworth managers claim the solid Middle and New England States, whose Republican strength in the next House will be 108, as follows: Pennsylvania, 36; New York, 29; Maine, 4; Connecticut, 4; Massachusetts, 12; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; Ohio, 16; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 2; Indiana, 6; West Virginia, 2.

Pennsylvania, with its thirty votes, represents the balance of power in the Republican caucus. It has refused to commit itself to either faction, but announces its favor Longworth. Members from that State are against Illinois having floor leader and Chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee. The Pennsylvania members also favor the plan of having a conference the last of February, when some agreement on Speaker and floor leader can be reached so as to prevent the fight from organization being carried on through the Summer months until the 68th Congress assembles next December.

The fight for House leadership, the leaders say, will limit the floor work of the party, and the responsible members of both factions want to save the sentiment raised without utterance as that the party will go into the next Congress united. But such an outcome does not seem possible when as it progresses it accentuates more than anything else that the party is without leaders in Congress and is wobbling toward a situation favoring a Progressive-Radical success in 1924 or, at least, the defeat of President Harding for renomination.

For Primary Extension.

Two factions in the Republican Party—the so-called Progressive bloc, of which Senators Johnson and Borah are leading factors, and the radical bloc, headed by Senator La Follette, which came into the limelight in the November elections and will hold the balance of power in the next Congress—are committed to an extension of the Presidential primaries. This progress was laid down as their first and important political action on the general program by the Legislative Service—the infant of the La Follette admin—at its recent meeting here.

The extension of the principles is regarded as of even greater importance to the political fortunes of the country and the success of the radicals than the forcing of an extra session of Congress. While some of the radical group insist that the November election called for prompt action on such legislation as repeal of the Esch-Cummins act and reform in the revenue laws, and that no time should be allowed until the regular session in December, they do not intend to follow a course in the closing days of the present session that would necessitate an extra session. They are willing to see a Congressional bolt on that, they may become active in different States in their campaigns for Presidential primary laws, provided they schedule [illegible] to adjourn and

DRIVE IN THE SENATE ON HUGHES POLICIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

resolution requesting the Government to call an international conference to deal with economic affairs and the further limitation of armaments, he was accused of backsliding. The debate at that time showed that while the old organization lead was weakened they were still strong enough numerically to put up a stiff fight against any effort of the Administration to be helpful to the less fortunate portion of the world.

How widespread the Senate movement to control the President is not clear. Entirely from Europe it has clearly its addition to the Republican-Independents and two or three Democratic individuals. It is credited with having the support of a considerable number of Democratic Senators who stood by Woodrow Wilson in his League of Nations fight. These Democrats are not in favor of complete American withdrawal from Europe on account of any sympathy with a policy of isolation. Their position is that the Government should take a more direct and active part in the effort to bring Europe out of her troubles or get out of Europe altogether.

Hughes Has Pressure on Reading.

The attitude of the regular Republicans not included in the isolationists' group is uncertain. It is suspected that most of them are disposed to stick by the President in the open Senate, but there is evidence that they are using their influence to have the situation straightened out by impressing the President to moderate his pussy-cat policy.

The drive scheduled for this week in the Senate has to do with the evident determination of the Administration to keep Mr. Borden with the Reparations Commission. The isolationists want him called home. They have been encouraged in their struggle by the fact that after the Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to withdraw our troops from the Rhine, the troops were ordered to return to the United States. They have been encouraged also over what they assume to be a turn from Senator Borah's statement in favoring from the Administration an admission that it was endeavoring to prevent an abortive ending of the conference of Allied Premiers in Paris on Jan. 2. As soon as the Borden recall question comes before the Senate the isolationists will get into action.

If it does nothing else, the Senate drive may have the important result of bringing from President Harding a clear definition of his European policy. This would be immensely pleasing to the French, even to some of them who are not sympathetic with his present course.

Wanted Over Survey Change.

A flat declaration of what he hopes to accomplish by keeping observers in touch with allied activities might clear the atmosphere. Certainly it would bring some degree of comfort to those self-makers of the Administration who see that the important decisions have been created that the President has been forced to take action recently with regard to Europe, as, for example, the withdrawal of our troops from the Rhine, by the assertions of his critics in the Senate. Some of them appear to be worried over the allegation that the Administration has been too secretive in what it has been doing instead of taking the people into its confidence to a greater degree.

All these things are certain to have an airing in the Senate debate over the proposal to recall Mr. Borden. In the meantime the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will continue its inquiry into the Government's [illegible] in connection with the European situation. In the conduct of that inquiry the members of the committee have found Mr. Hughes helpful. Nothing has come to light to indicate that he desires to conceal any information. He probably would be helpful to the committee in getting all the facts as to Mr. Borden's participation in the sessions of the Reparation Commission and as to all other phases of American participation in postwar European questions.

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SAYS BIAS HARMS HARVARD, NOT JEWS

Harold Riegelman Asks Parents to Punish Charges of "Greed" and "Ostentation."

NAMES OTHER COLLEGES

Chancellor Brown Denies Discrimination at N. Y. U.—Dr. Butler Silent on Columbia.

From the the future of Harvard rather than for the Jewish race was expressed last night by Harold Riegelman, Executive Xaut of the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, who spoke on "The Jew in College" at the Forum of the Institutional Synagogue, 37 West 129th Street. Zeta Beta Tau is regarded as the leading Jewish college fraternity, having chapters in thirty-two institutions including Harvard and Yale.

The fact that the Jewish enrolment in colleges is increasing, said Mr. Riegelman, is not the prime cause for discrimination against them. Charges against them they are alleged to possess, such as "ostentation," "greed" and "unAmericanism," are the important indictments, he asserted, and he asked that parents who intended sending their children to college consider carefully these charges.

"When I read the articles on President Lowell and Harvard's discrimination against the Jews, recently," said Mr. Riegelman, "I read them with two pair of eyes. I read them with the eyes of a Jew and with the eyes of a college man.

"The articles were indeed interesting to me as a Jew. But they did not give me any cause for fear any more than they should give you cause for fear. But fear did grip my soul when I read them as a college man because I saw the pen that wrote the history of the institution in a fine, strong, virile hand, parallel with the history of our own country, Saber for the first time.

Says Jews Will not Be Affected.

"This doesn't affect the future of the Jews in America, but it does affect the value of Harvard as the outstanding educational institution in the United States.

"It is true that the Jewish enrolment is increasing very quickly. That increase has been called to the attention of a great many people who have asked themselves the question 'Is our institution, as an educational institution, being hurt by reason of the fact that we are attracting a large number of Jewish students?'

"Why are the Jews not liked? The Jew, there is no misunderstanding, is disliked with his mouth and the clothes he wears. You can hear him a mile off. He is crude in his manners, they do not conform with the manners of the people about him. Physically, he is undeveloped by reason of the concentration. He is greedy. His attention is fixed upon the material things. These charges are not inherently true of the Jewish race, but they seem to be the reasons for most of the prejudice.

"There are others who feel that regardless of the individual, the fact that he is a Jew means that he is on a lower plane, socially, and they feel that the college is enough of a social institution to draw lines of social demarkation."

Pure Discrimination in Business.

"It is not perfectly obvious that, when the Gentile sees this discrimination about him in college, he will import the same consideration in his business and social career when he gets out of college?" If we call discrimination in politics and society un-American, that is the same objection that we must use when the discrimination is felt at Harvard or Columbia or New York University or any other general educational institution.

"The problem is not one of increase in enrollment. As long as the Jews are not liked because others think they are materialistic, greedy or materialistic, they can't overcome them; they are wrong by saying so. It is mere domestication to the like'ts. Do you parents who intend sending your children to college resist the further. You must make it clear to your children before they enter college that they are missionaries, not Jews, therefore, but for the Jewish race. Else they will be supported by the impression that individuals make."

A survey conducted last Fall, said Mr. Riegelman, showed that in twenty-two colleges the average percentage of Jews was 12 per cent. Of all honors in non-athletic activities, Jewish students received 25 per cent. In athletics the survey showed that 7 per cent. of the honors went to Jews.

Mr. Riegelman charged that Columbia University conducted "covert discrimination against Jewish men," but it did not get into the public press." Chancellor Brown of N. Y. U. University, he declared, also was barring Jews as far as possible.

"No man has been advanced to eminence Jews from New York University," said Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown last night, when told of Mr. Riegelman's statement. "... There is no intention of adopting the ... policy."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia would not comment on Columbia's reported attitude.

'PRAYER BRIDE' MATE TO INVADE BROOKLYN

Rev. George H. Lawson Plans Service Today on Steps of Borough Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Rev. George Herman Lawson, "prayer bride" evangelist, announced today that he plans to invade Brooklyn. Tomorrow noon, unless the police decide otherwise, the evangelist will hold a meeting on the steps of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, praying for the officials and the borough generally.

The assault on Brooklyn was scheduled for today, but Mr. Lawson said that it was raining pretty steadily here, and the chances were that it was doing the same in Brooklyn. So he held a meeting in Odd Fellows Hall and about forty persons attended.

Lawson has advertised that he expected to have about 500 of his wife's co-workers in the Universal Laundry, Newark, at the service and that he would pick from among them "another." Five are engaged instead of the seventeen he had invited to be there. Neither manufacturers nor former suitors appeared.

"There are prayer brides all over," said Lawson, and had I realized how many there were I would not have had to pray for one. I advocate prayer engagements. Do as I did and get married quickly. Girls, don't let a man get a free ride out of you. Make him pay first. If need be, RUN to get married and I would not beg my bride until I was married.

"Preachers are not bad, but they are going to be bad if they are not married. They don't want to be chastened, but I purpose to see to it that they are married. I am going to picket the theatres in New York and when I see girls coming there, unchaperoned, I will ask to them, 'girls, don't go in there.' I will tell them the pictures will spoil them and their conduct."

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Sumatra Talcum, large size, 19c
Imported Wool Powder Puffs, 25c size, 2 for 25c
Mum, deodorant 18c
Odorono, 60c size 40c
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X-Bazin's Depilatory 35c
Westphal's Auxiliator, large size 75c
Witch Hazel, 50c size 35c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 21 oz. size 1.35
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Leigh's Face Powders, 60c size 45c
Leigh's Compact Powder and Rouge, 50c size 29c
Durin's Rouge, 35c each, 3 for 1.00
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Palmolive Soap 75c doz.
Pear's Soap 1.45 doz.
Pear's Scented Soap, 3 for 50c
Packer's Tar Soap, 3 for 50c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap 85c doz.
Imported Lemon Soap, box of 3 cakes, regularly 1.00 35c
Lifebuoy Soap, dozen 75c
Sakoap, box of 6 cakes, reg. 15c cake 59c box
Williams' Mug Soap, 6 for 25c
Imported Castile Soap, about 4 lb. bar 95c bar
Saks' Pure Toilet and Bath Soap, value 15c 3 for 25c
English Bath Tablets in Jasmine, Verbena, Lavender, etc., reg. 39c cake 25c cake
Palmolive Shaving Cream, 20c
Watkins' Mulsified Cocoanut Oil Shampoo, 35c each; 3 for 1.00

Imported Perfumes and Toilet Waters
Atkinson's Perfumes; Jasmine, Violette and Lily of the Valley; value 1.50, 1.00 bottle
Taylor's English Perfumes, Chypre, Narcissus and Jasmine; value 2.00 1.00 bot.
Hujarvis Perfumes, Mon Secret, Muguet, Jasmine, Chypre, Geranium; value 5.00 to 7.50 bot. at 2.95 bot.
Pivers' Perfumes, Azurea, Le Trefle and Floramye, Hujarvis Chypre, Rose, Ambre Perfumes, 1.59 bot.
Pivers' Azurea, Le Trefle and Floramye Toilet Waters 1.95 bot.
Djer-Kiss Perfume, reg. 3.25 size at 2.35 bot.
Djer-Kiss Toilet Water, reg. 1.75 size at 1.45 bot.
Imported Sachet, "Mon Bouquet"; value 1.25, 59c bottle
Caron's Black Narcissus Perfume 6.95 bot.
Coty's Iris Perfume; reg. 7.00 bot. at 2.95 bot.
Coty's Paris Perfume, 5.00 size, 3.45 bot.
Coty's Toilet Waters in 6 oz. size; regularly 7.25; odors: Muguet, L'Effleur, Amber Antique, Styx and L'Or, at 3.95 bot.
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Report of Merchants' Association Committee on Transit Plans for the City

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

mental of transportation has hopelessly crippled in its increase in value.

The report says that Greater New York should have two rules in New York City transit: no franchise to equal transit lines and to provide a service or fare at reasonable profit, such as that of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. In the face of normal rule, the report adds, the lines should generally be at right angles to rapid transit routes or radiate from terminals but not run parallel to them. The report opposes the present introduction of buses, either as competitors of or substitutes for surface cars in congested streets already overburdened with traffic vehicles.

The report approves the Commission's proposal for a moving platform in Forty-second Street, and commends the Commission for its efforts to get better service with the existing facilities. It also credits the Mayor and his associates on the Board of Estimate with efficiency and public spirit in attempting to provide a solution of the problem.

Merchants' Committee Report.

The report follows:

To the Board of Directors, the Merchants' Association of New York:

In compliance with your request that your Committee on City Traffic make a study of and report upon the city transit problem, including an analysis and comparison of the plans that have been proposed for relieving the present and future transit situation, we report as follows.

There are two conditions which must be met in any satisfactory plans for transit extension.

First, the primary object of the plan must be to relieve the present intolerable crowding and congestion which is everywhere apparent on the present transit system during the rush hours.

Second, the plan must be worked out in such a way that it is within the power of the city to finance it.

In the growth of present trunk lines of the city's transit systems the city has seen the congestion of its subways become worse and worse as the main lines of the subways were lengthened.

It is self-evident that the greater the population that is tapped by any main transit line, the greater the number of passengers that will be carried and the more the congestion will grow.

The present trunk lines of the rapid transit systems are conveying a greater volume of passengers than is compatible with public health and convenience, and this situation is daily becoming worse.

Your committee therefore, suggests that in examining plans for subways consideration should be given to a proper co-ordination of trunk lines or main arteries in the congested parts of the city with outlying and feeder lines.

The financial aspect of the city's transit problem presents almost insuperable difficulties. Your committee finds that the various public improvements for which the city has mortgaged to its maximum have brought the city perilously close to its debt limit. Under the Constitution of the State, the city's debt incurring power is limited to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate. Expenditures already made for the construction of bridges, docks, schools and other public facilities have placed the city in a position where, according to the best calculations available, the city's present commitments and future requirements, other than for subways, during the next five years will be practically by itself, from spending any substantial sum for extending its transit system.

Before proceeding to an analysis and exposition of the transit situation, your committee would call attention to the possibility that the solution of the transit problem entirely apart from personalities or politics.

The comfort, convenience and prosperity of 6,000,000 people depend upon an intelligent and proper solution of the transit problem. It is hoped, therefore, that the matter of transit will be treated by the committee has felt that the facts affecting our transit situation could best be brought out by drawing attention to the essential points of plans for subway extension submitted by the Commission appointed by the Mayor and by the Transit Commission.

As a matter of plain fact, whatever solution of the subway problem is finally to be put into effect will be the product of the co-operation of the public officials who have made a scientific study of the subject for a number of years. The personnel of this group has remained practically the same since they became part of the Public Service Commission in 1907. While the political control of the various State boards and commissions has changed from time to time, the technical staff has been able to function without material change and the experience and accomplishments of these engineers have been immense upon the succeeding commission.

Your committee suggests that both the present Transit Commission and the Mayor are actuated by the sincere desire to arrive at a solution of the transit problem which will be of greatest benefit to the people of New York City.

If, therefore, in the following pages of this report it may appear that your committee has suffered unfavorable criticism of the plans presented by the Commission, or has approved of other features of the Transit Commission's plan, this committee wishes it distinctly understood that it has outside of plans and not persons, and has wholly disagreed certain principles, rules or theories advanced.

In accordance throughout the body of your committee's report as the comparison, which, as we say, it shall be merely to help us to this, we shall refer to the plan known as the Transit Commission's plan as "Plan A" and to that commonly known as the Mayor's plan as "Plan B."

Our conclusions are

Conclusions.

1. The city's transit needs will best be served by a unified transit system with interconnecting lines affording direct movement between all parts of the city for a single fare.

2. Such unified system can be provided only by incorporating therein all existing subway and elevated lines, by additions and extensions thereto, and by the construction of additional trunk lines and branches correlated with existing lines.

3. Whatever is planned will afford:

(a) Maximum service to the public.

(b) Minimum charge for service.

(c) Minimum capital investment by the city.

(d) Maximum economy in capital charges and operating costs.

4. The city's unaided financial resources are not sufficient to enable it either—

(a) To provide funds for extensive but adequate new subway construction either as its part of or as a subdivision of the existing system, or

(b) To acquire by direct purchase or otherwise the existing subways and elevated lines or any substantial part thereof.

5. Necessary subway construction can be financed only by placing on a self-supporting basis the city's present $550,000,000 investment in the subways now constructed, thereby relieving that sum from the debt limit and making it available for new work.

That result can be reached only—

(a) By continuing the present investment of private capital in existing lines on the terms of the so-called "dual contracts" assured recent upon that capital, and

(b) By abolishing the existing "5-cent fare" in favor of the companies and applying the amounts so made available to the payment of the interest and amortization charges upon the city's present investment under subway contracts 1 and 4. Without the corresponding construction fund so obtained the city cannot provide the funds for any considerable subway building program.

6. Municipal operation contemplated by one of the pending plans is undesirable because of its excessive cost, inefficiency and inefficiency.

7. Of the two plans now pending before the public, Plan B is open to numerous serious objections and is undesirable and unobtainable for the following reasons:

(a) Because it is impossible for the city to finance it.

(b) Because it requires an outlay of about $326,000,000 for the direct purchase of existing lines merely to enable municipal operation, and without adding a mile to the city's existing facilities and during that amount from the fund otherwise available for construction purposes.

(c) It projects an extensive construction of feeder lines in the outskirts without adequate provision of trunk lines to allow prompt and efficient service. Thus it will increase congestion in the heart of the city.

(d) The inefficient and badly planned feeder lines greatly add unnecessarily increase the aggregate capital required.

(e) It excludes more than half of the existing rapid transit mileage and the most important operations of this railway mileage, thereby precluding universal service between the various parts of the city and compelling a considerable part of the travelling public to travel over both systems and pay two fares.

(f) The opposition would probably result in a deficit and a corresponding increase in the city's tax burden.

(g) Even if it were possible to finance it upon the plan proposed, the resulting relief would completely absorb the city's borrowing power for many years to come, leaving the city unable to provide for the numerous other demands of public improvements which are imperatively needed now.

2. Plan A is free from all the defects attributed above with respect to Plan B. It provides for a congestion unified service, thereby utilizing to the utmost all of the city's existing rapid transit facilities, affording service at minimum cost. It provides adequately operating connections between plans of financing contemplates a large reduction in the capital charges, utilizes for the public benefit and in equitable terms the private capital now invested in existing lines, and, finally, makes available the immediate use the extent of public credit without the risk of confiscation on a large scale against general.

Considering now only rapid transit—that is, subway and elevated lines, it is necessary to understand the character, extent and legal status of the existing lines. They consist of—

1. The Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines, constituting the Manhattan Elevated Railway, running north and south the length of Manhattan and into the Bronx.

2. The Interborough subway, which in turn consists of a west side and an east side subway in Manhattan, with diverging branches in the Bronx and separate tunnels under the East River to a junction at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and extensions from there to Flatbush and East New York and the Steinway tunnel, from Times Square, under Forty-second Street and the Blue Rock, with branches to Astoria and Corona.

3. The Brooklyn elevated lines, extending from the Manhattan ends of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges to East Flatbush, Coney Island, Queens, Ridgewood, New York, Jamaica and Edgewood.

4. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways, consisting of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway, from Queens-boro Plaza, via tunnels in Manhattan, Bowery and Fourth Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, a non-connecting shuttle line, and the city may take over another subway, connecting with one of the continuous east side lines to serve Flushing and leave the company the elevated line. All other subway lines are recognizable after 1957, or 1958 by negotiated to the companies of their investment in the structures and equipment. The construction and equipment of the subways built under Contracts 1 and 4 were paid entirely by the city. The companies contributed to the construction of the subway lines under Contracts 2 and 3. The companies pay the entire cost of equipment in all lines.

Plan A utilizes all of these lines and unifies them by

1. The extension of the Corona line to Flushing.

2. A moving platform under Forty-second Street from river to river.

3. An extension of the south end of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway under the Narrows to Staten Island.

4. An extension of the north end of the same subway to Central Park West, Manhattan, to 155th Street.

5. A crosstown subway in Brooklyn from Long Island City to the vicinity of Prospect Park.

6. A new line in central Brooklyn from the City Hall, Manhattan, via a new tunnel to Fulton Street.

7. A new west side trunk line in Manhattan from Chambers Street via Hudson Street, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue to 181st Street.

Under Plan B the city adds at present to categories only the subway lines built under contracts 2 and 3 or their equivalent in a continuous line to Staten Island, would substitute the Lexington Avenue subway above Forty-second Street for the original Broadway line, would add three lines to a maximum of seven, would abandon the existing elevated lines, would add a new subway north to Van Cortlandt Park, and the city line near Mount Vernon, and south to Flatbush and East New York; the Steinway tunnel with the Astoria and Corona branches, the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway including two of its four existing lines from Brooklyn to Jay and the Fourteenth Street-Eastern subway from Bowery, Manhattan, to East New York. This latter line has not been opened.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn elevated lines are privately owned and not operated. The equipment of the original subway, from Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks via Broadway, Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, is non-negotiable until 1957, but the city may take over another subway, connecting with one of the continuous east side lines to serve Flushing and leave the company the elevated line. All other subway lines are negotiable after 1957 or 1958 by negotiated to the companies of their investment in the structures and equipment. The construction and equipment of the subways built under Contracts 1 and 4 were paid entirely by the city. The companies contributed to the construction of the subway lines under Contracts 2 and 3. The companies pay the entire cost of equipment in all lines.

Plan A utilizes all of these lines and unifies them by

1. The extension of the Corona line to Flushing.

2. A moving platform under Forty-second Street from river to river.

3. An extension of the south end of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway under the Narrows to Staten Island.

4. An extension of the north end of the same subway to Central Park West, Manhattan, to 155th Street.

5. A crosstown subway in Brooklyn from Long Island City to the vicinity of Prospect Park.

6. A new line in central Brooklyn from the City Hall, Manhattan, via a new tunnel to Fulton Street.

7. A new west side trunk line in Manhattan from Chambers Street via Hudson Street, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue to 181st Street.

Under Plan B the city adds at present to categories only the subway lines built under contracts 2 and 3 or their equivalent in a continuous line to Staten Island, would substitute the Lexington Avenue subway above Forty-second Street for the original Broadway line, would add three lines to a maximum of seven, would abandon the existing elevated lines, would add a new subway north to Van Cortlandt Park, and the city line near Mount Vernon, and south to Flatbush and East New York; the Steinway tunnel with the Astoria and Corona branches, the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway including two of its four existing lines from Brooklyn to Jay and the Fourteenth Street-Eastern subway from Bowery, Manhattan, to East New York. This latter line has not been opened.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn elevated lines are privately owned and not operated. The equipment of the original subway, from Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks via Broadway, Forty-second

INVITE EXCAVATION OF 'CITY OF DAVID'

Palestine Administration Proposes to Unearth Old Ruins Near Jerusalem.

OFFER PART TO AMERICANS

Attention of Archaeologists Is Called Also to Other Rich Unexplored Sites in the Holy Land.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Through official channels information has reached Washington that the Palestine Administration is inviting archaeologists of the United States, Great Britain and France, as well as other countries, to excavate the ancient "City of David," on Mount Ophel, just south of the existing walls of Jerusalem. The entire area covered by the ancient city from the Pool of Siloam, which marks the southern apex of the site, running northward to the southern wall of Jerusalem, is to be turned over to the archaeologists by the Palestine Administration.

It is understood to be the hope of that Administration that American archaeologists will participate. Each educational institution or society applying for permission to excavate will be assigned to a certain district, within which it will be accorded exclusive rights, but outside of which area it must not go. It is understood the size of the district will be determined largely by the financial ability of the society or institution for which the grant for archaeological exploration is made.

The Palestine Administration has embarked on a program of active encouragement of excavation work in the ancient cities of the Holy Land, and this is one of the most important to the attitude of Sir Herbert Samuel, the British Commissioner to Palestine, who has organized a department of antiquities, the function of which is to coordinate in every way with those who wish to undertake exploration work.

Wants the Work Divided.

With respect to the decision to invite the archaeologists of this and other nations having consular representation in the Holy Land to excavate the site of the "City of David," it had been determined that a work of such importance, on a site whose memories are considered sacred to many nations, should not be entrusted to the researches, however ample, or to the labors, however devoted, of any single scientific institution or nation. The Palestine Administration considers it a work in which all should share and has already been made aware that many are anxious to take part in it.

The opinion received in Washington from that sentiment, explorations just already begun in order to determine definitely the location of the City of David. The results obtained by various expeditions from that undertaken by Dr. Bliss in 1894 to one headed by R. Weill in 1913-14, leave no further doubt as to the location of the ancient city, but large areas of it remain unexplored, including practically the whole of the stronghold of Jebus and the palace of David, as well as the tombs of the Kings of Judah.

Plans are also projected by the Palestine Administration for the exploration of certain archaeological sites of that great tract of the Holy Land lying just east of the River Jordan and known as "Trans-Jordania." In this district are believed to be the sites of cities many thousands of years old, and recent archaeological work conducted in that field, the significance of which has been hardly established by explorations, will yield returns of hardly less importance than those of Egypt.

Calls Attention to Jewish.

The Palestine Administration is also inviting the attention of American and other archaeologists to what is regarded as the unique opportunity now offering itself to explorers at Jerash, the ancient city of Gerasha, where the hand of time has dealt lightly, and wonderful monuments of the Roman city remain, some standing, others fallen as the result of earthquake shocks and lying where they fell. There is a modern neighboring village, placed by the Turks on the city side of the river, which has supplied its own wants in regards building stone from that side of the stream, leaving the remains of the classical buildings of Jerash practically intact.

There, according to information received from the Palestine Administration, include two first century temples, beautiful in design and execution; two ancient theatres in one of which the proscenium is well preserved, a triumphal arch, stadium, colonnaded forum, while colonnaded streets with inscriptions lie amid the ruins of another built, probably, by the Seleucid Empire. There are likewise a basilica and numerous churches, containing mosaic pavements and other interesting remains.

Altogether this is regarded as one of the most important sites of the Roman age in Palestine. Numerous altars and inscriptions have been found amid the ruins, and officials of the Palestine Administration believe a full year's work ahead of whoever will undertake the exploration of this classic site and the restoration of its monuments.

TAXIS CATCH FUGITIVE CAR.

Squad of Chauffeurs Join in Chase —Man in Cab Arrested.

Edward Butler of 706 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, parked his taxicab in front of a lunchroom at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road early yesterday morning and went inside for breakfast. He looked out two minutes later and the cab wasn't there. In the restaurant with Butler were a dozen other chauffeurs and they all climbed into their machines and started out to find Butler's taxicab.

A squad of three taxicabs overtook the stolen car at Grand Concourse and West 167th Street. Two drivers were in the machine, but one jumped out and escaped. The other, Harold Baffle, 24, of 69 Highland Avenue, Tuckahoe, denied stealing the machine. He said that the machine had been loaned to him by a man. Baffle was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Hartog in Morrisania Court.

TIRED OUT, KILLS HIMSELF.

J. H. Brown, 62, Leaves Note Telling of Failing Eyesight.

John Henry Brown, 62 years old, committed suicide in a furnished room on the first floor of 156 West Tenth Street yesterday by inhaling gas. A note to the Coroner, found on the dead man, said that he was old and tired and that his eyesight was failing, and requested that his brother, R. C. Brown of Memphis, Tenn., be notified.

According to the lodgers in the house, Brown was well educated and pleasant, but always kept to himself. Late yesterday afternoon the landlady went to Brown's room to make the bed and found the room filled with gas. Brown was seated in a chair in one corner of the room, the gas hose tied in his mouth.

Carroll Club at St. Patrick's.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes gave his blessing at 9 o'clock mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday to more than 1,000 members of the Carroll Club, who attended the third annual corporate communion of that organization. The club is a Catholic organization of self-supporting young women from 18 to 30 years old.

McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

Special Sale of Imported Shirtings and Dress Fabrics

Imported Madras—From a Scotch manufacturer of world-wide reputation comes this most desirable and long-wearing Madras. Attractive Russian cords, stripes, and Jacquard effects in distinctive colorings and designs. Also in all White. Splendid for shirtings for men and women, for Pajamas, house and porch frocks, fancy bungalow aprons, children's dresses, etc. Formerly $1.25 and $1.50 a yard, now 85c and $1.00 a yard.

Belgian Dress Linen—A beautiful fabric, already shrunk. In several shades of Blue, Rose, Brown, Helio, Green, and other colors. 36 in. wide, at the special price of 75c a yard.

Imported White Dotted Swiss—Sheer, crisp and cool. In popular pin dots at 75c a yard.

White Fancy Pique—Only a limited quantity of this sturdy fancy Pique, in four trim designs, 36 in. wide. Specially priced at 85c a yard.

White Lingerie Fabrics—Of famous "Spinning Wheel Brand," in boxes of 10 yards. Nainsooks at $2.95, $3.50, $4.50, $4.95, and $6.50 a box. Long Cloths at $3.75, $4.75, and $5.25 a box.

New Fabrics

These newest fabrics, just arrived, are amazingly smart and distinctive. There are French, English, and Swiss Novelty Cottons, Crepes with embroidered motifs, Voiles with all-over Persian printed designs, Homespuns, unfadable Cretonnes—fabrics that furnish real inspiration for a delightful Spring and Summer Wardrobe.

GOWNS Tappé HATS
12 West 40

Sale—January Clearance!

A Fraction of Regular Prices!

FROCKS
Street and Afternoon—Crepe de Chine, cloth and Canton ... $15
Street Frocks Cantons, Satin Cantons. Formerly to $35 ... $25
Street and Afternoon Canton, Kasha, Poiret Twill, French Flannel and Knit Wool. Some formerly to $100 ... $35
Evening Gowns; Chiffons, Metal Brocades, Velvets, Beaded Robes and Chiffon Velvets. Formerly to $200 ... $75

COATS
Street, Sport and Utility—Many of Imported cloths and a few with fur collars—all sizes and lengths. Values to $100 ... $25 $35 $45
Fur Trimmed Coats—Diagonals, Parachutes, Marvella and Velvyne. Values to $300 ... $65 to $250

HATS Tappé Mid-season Models. Values to $30. $5 $10 $15

The Tappé Guarantee of Satisfaction With Every Model

The American public

—realizes the need of more milk for each individual—but more milk isn't enough.
It should be Borden's Grade A Milk.

Get Your Butter 'n Eggs from the Borden wagon

BORDEN'S
Farm Products Co. Inc.
Franklin 1423

Broadway at Ninth New York — John Wanamaker — Store Hours 9 to 5:30

Every New Furniture Sale that Opens Reveals Anew the Supremacy of the Wanamaker February Sale

Splurge and bluster might make good mills for a windmill, but they can never make a sale of furniture.

• • •

Sawing the air in making or selling furniture can never take the place of "sawing wood."

• • •

Only genuine furniture of good designs in large volume and variety, at prices lowered without sacrifice of quality, can make a great sale.

• • •

With these tests in mind inspect all the stocks that are offered, if you have time. Examine and compare the furniture, the prices, the values. The more you compare, the more clearly you will see for yourself that the Wanamaker Sale is without competition, except in the newspapers.

Wanamaker furniture is the highest grade, in each group, that America produces. It is not Grand Rapids furniture alone. Grand Rapids furniture is not the only good furniture in America, and not all Grand Rapids furniture is up to Wanamaker standard.

Wanamaker furniture comes from all the furniture centres of America that make good furniture. But in those centres we choose only the best. We sift makers down to the very few best of all. We concentrate our buiness with these —perhaps not more than 45 factories in all. Give them our largest orders. Get the best prices and their best work.

• • •

Wanamaker's is the largest single buyer of good furniture in America and commands the lowest prices.

In this February Sale now in progress we have assembled a stock of nearly two million dollars—almost double the quantity announced by any other store.

• • •

There are 338 different designs in matched suites alone—for the bedroom, dining room, living room and library.

• • •

There are 2,454 more different designs in single pieces of furniture.

• • •

Living room suites for as little as $158 and as much as $1,751.

Bedroom suites for as little as $97.50 and as much as $4,207.50.

Dining room suites for as little as $150 and as much as $3,086.

Single pieces of furniture for as little as $6 for a fancy chair and as much as $432 for a table and $450 for a needle-point covered chair.

• • •

Any store can announce a price reduction of 10 to 50 per cent on its entire stock imitating the Wanamaker plan. But what is the stock? That's the test.

Fourth to Seventh Galleries, New Bldg.

MORE GOOD NEWS FOR HOME-SEEKERS!

January Sale Used Pianos and New Pianos---Today

This year the January sale is doubly attractive, for it comes just at the height of the great furniture sale now in progress, giving prospective home-makers an opportunity to furnish homes or apartments complete in every detail, and with the assurance that the prices are extremely moderate.

Our usual procedure has been followed. Used pianos taken in exchange have been thoroughly reconditioned and tested in our own workrooms. In addition, certain new pianos have been lowered materially.

The large number and wide variety in the pianos offered, the excellent condition of the various instruments, the extreme fairness of price, the convenient terms of purchase, and the assurance of Wanamaker reliability with each piano sold—these are the features which make this annual event noteworthy. And this year it is bigger and better in every way.

None the less, the early comers will have the wider range of choice.

Used Player-Pianos from $250 up (88-note)

$250: Playotone, Hobsterman, Walters, Lagonda, Elsner & Heck
$275: Primatone, Autopiano, Milton, Campbell, De Rivas & Harris
$300: Armstrong, Lindeman, Lindeman, Playotone, Kirchoff
$400: Autopiano, Marshall & Wendell, Caldwell, Mathushek
$450: Armstrong, Armstrong, Weser, Behning
$500: Emerson Angelus, Emerson Angelus, Lindeman Angelus, Lindeman Angelus
$595: Emerson Angelus, Emerson Angelus, Emerson Angelus, Jesse Angelus
$650: Kranich & Bach, Baldwin, Knabe Angelus

Used Upright Pianos from $100 up

$100: Bradbury, Cole, Wheelock, Mason & Hamlin, New England, Weser, Knabe, Schubert, Mansfield, Weser
$150: Caldwell, Whitemarsh, Wing, Pearson, Richardson, Weser, Krueger, Steinhaeger, Chickering, Weser
$200: Kranich & Bach, Brownsville, Kimball, A. B. Chase, Vose
$250: Kurtzmann, Knabe, Starling, J. C. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, Brown & Simpson
$275: Kimball, Merrill, Emerson
$300: Vose, Emerson
$350: Knabe, Miller, Hardman
$385: Chickering, Weber, Weber
$450: Chickering
$485: Steinway, Knabe

And Used Grand Pianos and Player Grands from $575 to $1325
Including Knabe, Chickering, Weber, Steinway and Hamilton

New Pianos ("Wanamaker Tone") at Lowered Prices

Upright Pianos

	Was	Now
Baldwin	$650	$495
Schoenacker	$750	$575

Player Pianos

Foster	$575	$425
Marshall & Wendell	$850	$625
Marshall & Wendell	$825	$625
Lindeman	$695	$425
Lindeman	$695	$425
Angelus	$650	$495
Autopiano	$650	$495
Pianista	$825	$485
Lindeman Angelus	$750	$595

Grand Pianos

	Was	Now
5 Lindeman Grands	$850	$695
2 Brambach Grands 5 ft. long	$850	$695
2 Lindeman Grands	$795	$645

Piano Salons—First Gallery, New Bldg.

McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

January Sale of Household Linens
At Reduced Prices

THE LINEN EVENT OF THE YEAR—the annual opportunity to obtain superlative McCutcheon Linens at considerably less than our usual moderate prices. The merchandise is all of the regular McCutcheon standard of quality.

Typical Reductions in our Linen Departments

Splendid Quality Heavy Irish Damask Cloths and Napkins.
Cloths, 2 x 2 yds. at $6.75 each
Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds. at $8.50 each.
Napkins, 22 x 22 in. at $8.75 a doz.
Plain Damask Napkins with Satin Band, suitable for use with any cloth, 26 x 26 in. at $19.50 a doz.
Hand-embroidered Madeira Napkins, 14 x 14 in. at $7.50 a doz.
Genuine Antique Altar Cloths, at half price, $17.50 each.
Full Luncheon Sets, square and oblong, of Italian design and workmanship, at $25.00 a set.
Linen Pillow Cases $3.25, $4.00 and up, per pair.
Linen Sheets, $13.50, $16.50 and up, per pair.
Huckaback Towels, $7.50, $9.00 a doz. and up.
Hemmed Bath Towels, $7.50, $10.50 a doz. and up.

Blankets and Comfortables at very special prices

Blankets, $10.50, $17.50 pair and up.
Comfortables at $9.00, $12.50, $27.50 each and up.

January Sale of FURS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

COATS OF

Mink	$2,500
Caracul	750
Broadtail	2,800
Ermine	1,275
Squirrel	750
Short Caracul	275
Molenkin	225
Tan Caracul	250

CLOTH COATS & EVENING WRAPS
From $50

CLARK & WEINBERG
43 West 57th Street

The Coward Shoe

Wide Top—A Comfortable Shoe Too

Many women when they become dissatisfied with the gaping uppers of their shoes come to Coward for the Wide Top Shoe. It just meets their need.

This shoe can be had in either wide or semi-wide top and with plain or extension heels. Heavy women prefer the latter.

The leathers in this Coward Shoe are fine and soft and its comfort is fairly comparable with its good looks.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.)

DR. GRANT ADHERES TO HIS CHURCH VIEWS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

publicity the controversy has evoked, at least fifty persons making the Church of the Ascension entered the First Presbyterian Church a block away by mistake. When the discovered their error, upon the appearance of the regular preacher, they beat a hasty retreat, causing considerable confusion in that edifice and adding to the throng already milling about the Church of the Ascension.

The police apparently did not anticipate the need of regulation, and only five men appeared to handle the crowd. They efficiently dispersed of the throng soon after their arrival, but they would have been more effective an hour earlier, aiding the representatives of the Bureau of Assembly of the Fire Department, at hand to see that the church was not filled beyond the fire restrictions.

The Church of the Ascension can seat 800 persons comfortably. Probably 1,500 were crowded in pews and in aisles despite protests, while several hundred others stood near the chancel and in the vestibule. The aisles and the chair left. The stairs to the choir loft were thronged, but their occupants could not have hoped to hear the preacher's voice above the subdued hum below.

It was a cosmopolitan mixed crowd. Wealthy parishioners of the church rubbed elbows with their poorer brethren.

Mrs. Leidy Hears Sermon.

Not a few negroes were in evidence, and one Chinese or Filipino occupied a seat not far from where Mrs. Ella Leidy, Dr. Grant's fiancée, a comfy carnival coat with white collar exposed a Cornwall necklace at throat. Mrs. Leidy's pew was the fourth from the front in the center. She sat with head bowed during most of the ritualistic portion of the service.

Shortly before Dr. Grant entered to take his place in the pulpit his assistant, Dr. Charles Fiske Sherman, read the announcements and five hymns during the Apostles' Creed, which in other Episcopal churches of the country is recited. Dr. Grant ordered the singing of the Apostles' Creed about two years ago, over the protest of a number of his parishioners, who considered this a radical departure from the ritual.

The church acting, however, was that of the Low Episcopal Church. Two candles burned on the unhinged altar. Just above the altar and below the central painting of the miraculous draught of fishes hung a crucifix by John La Farge hung a fiery red cross of immortelles, suspended from the pulpit was a second flaming panel of red flowers. Above the preacher's rostrum hung an American flag.

Dr. Grant did not appear in the chancel until the "Nunc Dimittis," as it appeared on the program - "Lord Thou Now Lettest Thy Servant Depart in Peace" - had been sung.

While newspaper men were waiting for Dr. Grant in the vestry room immediately after the service, an elderly woman, active in the church, who attends every Sunday, volunteered, in discussing something of what she described as the "will of the majority" in the church.

Wants Grant to Have Own Church.

"Isn't it a wonderful crowd?" she began. "Of course, you know what we want. Dr. Grant should have his own church. That is what we are fighting for. And we want that church. Isn't there any way in which you can help us to get it?"

"Do you mean that you wish to be banished and sever all connection with the Episcopal Church?" the church worker was asked.

"Yes, of course, if that is necessary and Dr. Grant thinks that he can get along better without the remainder of the church. I am Episcopalian myself."

Rector Prepared for Trial.

The rector himself a moment or two later, when a reporter asked him for a copy of the manuscript he had used in the pulpit, indicated that he thought a trial for heresy was well within the realm of immediate possibility. He said:

"I must have this manuscript returned to me, as it is the copy from which I preached, and in case this thing ever goes to trial I would need all documents."

He added that he did not consider his sermon in any sense a reply to the letter of Bishop Manning.

"I will make my reply to the Bishop formally, in the manner in which he addressed me," Dr. Grant said. "I certainly could not make such a reply from the pulpit."

When he was told that he answer the Bishop's letter he said:

"Those things must be done carefully and deliberately - to be answered."

DR. GRANT'S VIEWS WIDELY CRITICISED

His Denial of the Power of God to Christ Denounced in Many Churches.

Criticism of Dr. Grant was voiced in a number of churches in this city yesterday. Preaching in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. William Carter said:

"There is altogether too much jugglery with the deity of Christ in these days of apostasy. Some so-called Christian ministers are saying that Jesus was a good leader for the world, but that he was not what he pretended to be - that He was not the Son of God with the power of God in Him."

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant is the leader of these gainsayers. He says that he doubts the power of Christ, the miracles of Christ and the deity of our Lord. The miracles may be ordained to continue, he declares, faith-suggestion may account for them. Why not worship God, then? Why not "Christian mesmerism" the cruder Christian religion?

Ingersoll Bishop's Suggestion.

"Jesus was neither what He claimed to be or He was the biggest impostor that ever lived. If He was an impostor then He was not a good leader for the world to follow. There is no middle ground. If He was not divine He ought not to be worshipped. He ought to give up the holy orders and get out of the Christian ministry.

"There are altogether too many in the ministry under false pretenses. They deny the works of Christ, the power of Christ, the atonement of Christ and the deity of our Blessed Lord. They call the miracles ethical-isms, quote the Buddhist workers and Confucius. Even if their claims for Christianity is Christo-centric. It revolves about no person and the work of Jesus Christ. Those of us who believe in Him as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world can have no fight in the Christian Church now to title to the name of Christian. Such men are getting names under false pretenses as long as they preach in Christian pulpits. They rightly belong with the Unitarians, and with them we do not have I do not understand - allowed to preach there can not get as much money as they do now."

The Rev. William T. Crist, speaking at St. Luke's Church, in West 141st Street, on "Have the Old-time Church Dinners Intellectual Definition Touching on Religion," explained that his sermon was the result of questions asked the previous Sunday by adult members of his confirmation class, and said:

"There always have been intellectual difficulties to be met, regarding self, God and the Bible. The Reformation, established in spirit trying to separate essentials from immaterials in belief, and that effort goes on to the present time. This is the chief source of intellectual difficulties touching religion.

"There are leaders in the Episcopal Church, Bishop Manning being the chief of them, who taught that a Congregational minister might be validly ordained by an Episcopal bishop, and that the Congregationalist minister could then celebrate the Holy Communion in an Episcopal Church and remain a Congregational minister, the reason being that Congregationalists and Episcopalians are in essential agreement.

"There was discussion, of course. It seems it seemed that Bishop, then Dr. Manning, denied the priestly character of the ministry. In fact, there were high church members of Trinity Parish who are reported to have said that if Dr. Manning believed that, he should go over to the Congregationalists, for any belief in the priesthood of the Episcopal Church. But the discussion was friendly. I mention this in no spirit of criticism, for I am inclined to follow the Bishop in his effort for unity. In the Church, as in the past, we can trust that time, experience and more mature thought will, in the Providence of God, continue to show what is essential and true, the truth will prevail."

STRATON ATTACKS GRANT.

Contrasts Him With Ingersoll—Respected the Latter, He Says.

A contrast between Robert G. Ingersoll and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant was drawn last night in Calvary Baptist Church by Dr. John Roach Straton, who said that they taught similar doctrine, but that Dr. Grant taught it inside the Church and Ingersoll taught it outside the Church.

"I respect and admire Ingersoll, much as I differ from his views," said Dr. Straton. "He was a son of the Church. And when he found that he no longer believed the faith of the Church, he left her. I have no such respect for Dr. Grant. I cannot understand a man who is willing to continue holding an office of honor and trust and emolument in a church which he tries to undermine that church. I cannot understand a man eating the bread of the Church and seeking to destroy it. If Ingersoll occupied a Christian pulpit while he taught what he did, the situation would be more intelligible."

Earlier in his sermon Dr. Straton spoke as follows:

"The rector of one of our great Protestant Episcopalian churches has stepped now into the limelight beside that alleged Baptist preacher who recently made his bid for fame by denying the virgin birth, the inspiration of the Bible, the second coming of our Lord, and other great truths of revealed religion. This latest exponent of religious rationalism and chemically destructive infidelity is even more outspoken. He tells us that Jesus Christ did not have the power of God, and boldly rejects Him to the stature of a mere man without even so much honor as one can truly - wholly-heralded so-called heroes admirable.

"For one, I wish to raise an earnest voice of protest against it all. One thing that we need to see in New York, and that soon, is a purging of our pulpits of unbelievers and materialists and worldlisms. The cause of Christianity in this city is being irreparably damaged by the toleration of these religious nullists."

BISHOP SPIRITUAL SURGEON.

Has Begun Grant Operation With Tender Hand, Says D. O. Sheldon.

Bishop Manning's stand in regard to Dr. Percy Stickney Grant was commended yesterday by Dan O. Sheldon, President of the National Bible Institute, in an address at the thirteenth anniversary exercises of the Beacon Light Gospel Hall and Mission, 2,200 Third Avenue.

"Bishop Manning has begun a bit of necessary but extremely difficult spiritual surgery," said Mr. Sheldon, with a tender, skillful hand. It is to be hoped that the course he has taken will awaken a few other men in the pulpits of New York who are denying the divine inspiration and authority of the Bible to a true sense of their commission position. These publishers of infidel teaching might command respect if they would stop using the name of the Church as a screen for the proclamation of atheistic propaganda."

The Rev. Ralph W. Sackman, preaching in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

"A well-known rector of our city has recently opposed the consecration of churches, saying that it savors of witchcraft, magic and taboo. Such a statement has enough truth to be misleading and harmful. We agree with the rector in his desire for emancipation of the mind, but in our efforts to be untrammeled, original and sensational, let us not overlook the fact that pure reason alone cannot sustain the whole of life. The preacher who thinks that had better leave the pulpit for the forum."

SEES FLOOD OF LIBERALISM.

Unitarian Pastor Says Grant Case Is Only One of Many Others.

In his sermon at the West Side Unitarian Church, 250 Cathedral Parkway, yesterday, the minister, the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, referred to Dr. Grant's so-called "heresy" as only one of many similar cases of clergymen in orthodox churches who find their tongues and hands fettered by ancient creeds. He cited Dr. A. Wakefield Slaten, who recently was ousted from the Baptist William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., and has just accepted the pulpit of the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago; Dr. Buckner, who had similar trouble in the Methodist denomination; Dr. McConnell, author of the "Confessions of an Old Priest," and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Mr. Potter asserted that the present increased of "heresy" is the advance wave of a flood of liberalism which means a reformation within the Christian church, greater even than the Protestant Reformation.

"JOYRIDING IN PULPITS."

Dr. Grant Misrepresents Protestant Ministry, Says Presbyterian Pastor.

"So far as Dr. Percy Stickney Grant's utterances last Sunday and today involve the question of heresy, the affair belongs, of course, to the Episcopal Church; but the man in the street should know that Dr. Grant misrepresents the overwhelming majority of Protestant ministers and laymen, declared Dr. S. Edward Young, last evening at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. "Dr. Grant is the type of man we need," he added, "a fearless utterer of what he believes - but he is talking in the wrong place and starting a tremendous amount of ill-feeling and misunderstanding. It is all right for you to ride whenever you like in your own automobile or in another man's when you are doing what he wants with it but taking it out contrary to his express orders is dishonorable. There has been considerable joy-riding in pulpits of late."

Full Text of Dr. Grant's Sermon, Denying Power of God to Christ

Our text is from the Fifty-fourth chapter of the Book of Isaiah, the fourth verse:

"Behold, I have given him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people."

Professor Leighton of the Ohio University, who has the Department of Philosophy, and is also a clergyman of our church, says that "ideas are checks drawn on the bank of experience. If they are returned marked 'no funds' they are false."

William James, the philosopher, says: "True ideas are those that we can assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify." It is worth having these four verbs in our minds, so I will repeat them-" True ideas are those we can assimilate," prove we can get assistance from, get light from;" "that we can validate," prove the truth of; "corroborate" by contact in some way that satisfies yourself; and "verify." These last three words represent different conditions, but they sound something like the same thing. In other words, if you cannot assimilate a thought and cannot validate and corroborate and verify it, then it is false.

History is a record of living ideas that supplant dead ones; a record of progressiveness. What a lot of ideas you used to have that you have now given up! And no matter how handsome a dead idea is, even if so handsome as a Pharisee in a tomb, we would rather have a living idea that can be a part of us today than a gold-covered idea of the dead.

Dr. Briggs, who was tried for heresy and put out of the Presbyterian Church, said we one day fifteen years ago, as we sat at luncheon, that at the time of our consecration his judges had changed their ideas, and then held those so-called heresies for which he had been put out of the Church. They could not stomach now the ideas that had made them prosecute him. They could not assimilate them, or corroborate them, or validate them, or verify them.

If ideas are so important, it is clear that nothing must stand in the way of our having them presented to us-ideas in politics, economics, sociology and religion. We must ask that the very widest presentation of ideas be made to us so that we can select and experiment with them and see whether it is good food or not, whether they may be assimilated, validated, corroborated and verified. We must have the fullest freedom of speech in order to hear the greatest number of ideas that we are to test or assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify.

That is your method of growing and my method of growing. You don't value yourself physically so highly when you grow older; people after the thirties are rather passed physically, but as you grow older you pride yourself on having juster ideas about things, ideas that conform more to the facts of life; a man has got a lot of plausibilities out of him and dreams and things that are not so, and he relies upon things he can put his finger on, and a man feels the ground under his feet as he grows older to the extent that he substitutes ideas that he cannot assimilate and verify for ideas that he can assimilate and verify.

Hindering Civilization.

Then that is our mental growth-getting rid of ideas that are not good. Any one who stops that process is hindering civilization, I might say is blockading his soul.

What do you want? What do you require of a religion? What do you want it to do for you? Perhaps something like this is the answer: You want your religion to give you courage, comfort, inspiration for effort. I never had a more pleasant confirmation of that than from a young man in this church, who said to me that he went out from church so filled with energy he wanted to fight the lamppost, and he did not mean fighting the lamppost in the way we may have seen some inebriates doing.

So you want your religion to give you courage, and you want it to give you comfort. Heaven knows we are constantly at the end side of life. Those who are dear to us are constantly stricken down at our side. I got a telegram that a boy I was brought up with, a college chum, with but a few days of sickness, had died. Ours was a friendship of many, many years. So we want our religion to serve comfort. We want it to inspire us to effort, because we don't want to go slipping down, we don't want to go smothering on the job. Well, then, that is a little indication in to sometimes that we do not want to be quite so good as we are. We want something that will inspire us, and make it worth while to go up and doing.

And we want encouragement to have good will toward our fellow men. Lots of things occur that are not just pleasant, and turn our minds to the sad side of life. Well, we want to have a religion that will help us out of that to a permanent state of mind.

We also want our religion to give us hope when confronted by the brutal facts of death.

In short, your religion fills the world with power that is on your side, you are not alone in this world with this religion; you are not weak with your religion. You have the central powers of God on your side and with you.

Now to secure such great helps to living under the circumstances of man's various planes of development through his million or so years of evolution, he has fashioned for himself certain beliefs and practices, which he has a perfect right to do. He has worshiped fetishes, wonder-working relics, and there is plenty of evidence that the results were favorable to the needs of man.

He has worshipped spirits, mostly evil spirits, and has created formulas and rights to thwart these evil spirits. He has put faith in magic as practiced by rain-making priests, and sought to add to his powers some of the powers of nature. He has personified these powers of nature and worshipped them-the sky, Zeus the god, came from the sky; he has worshipped the thunder, Jove; and the stars, and the productive forces of earth and of humanity.

This magic the students of today say was the earliest form of science, the trying to get out of nature the power which man saw in his ignorance was of value, and by magic formulas procure the benefit of it for himself.

From all this he has secured encouragement and comfort and inspiration, and fellowship and the sense of God's presence. It stands to reason that the religion that gives these desirable things in the largest degree, with the smallest overbread charge in terms of things that are not true, is the best religion.

Doesn't Want Time Wasted.

We don't want a religion that has too large an overhead charge. If out of 365 days in the year a man's religion demands, that he give 300 to religious ceremonials, &c., absence from work, &c., that would be too expensive an overhead charge for religion. If out of his limited mental life (thought of in terms of conquest over nature) man had to lumber his mind with quite opposite fancies, beliefs and customs-which in fact hold him back in his mental task of understanding and conquering nature, then that would be a very expensive overhead. You want religion to give you all it can and not waste your time or reduce the intellectual productiveness of your days. In fact, you want all that enhanced by religion-that is what religion is for, to enhance your powers.

Now, the Christian religion undertook to do some of those things in the most attractive way-by teaching mankind how wonderfully made they were; that they were all brethren, and the temples of God, holy, sacred, wonderful things, and that at the heart of the universe was something that came-was in fact love. Every one you must become an instrument in revelation, who other enlightens you or gives you a soul-greeting into Jesus showed the happiness of disappearing spiritual beauties in every one and in helping every one. So every one you meet becomes an instrument of revelation. You cannot meet any one, that you try at all to know, without finding some gold in them, and precious stones, and wondrous something to trust, to build upon.

And so Jesus, this teacher of God, who called God "love," and even on the Cross asked His heavenly Father to forgive His enemies, because they were ignorant, that was the matter with them, and they did not know what they were doing. You don't think of Jesus as being bored, you don't think of Him as seeing any of the unpleasant temperamental conditions which make some of us grouchy or unpleasant companions, or gloomy, or whatever the phrase may be.

Now, the Christian religion, viewed from that point of view, needs only the testimony of the soul. It does not need transactions in the miraculous, outside of the field of natural activities which are contrary to what we understand of the laws of nature. It is the attractor in the essence of the revealed wonder-working laws of the human life, the transforming power of love, and of the new perceptions of life which Jesus taught.

Accordingly many clergymen refuse to have all the splendor of Christianity made dark and difficult by stories which do not accord with our scientific knowledge. The famous Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, said something like this recently: "The authorities of the Church of England must understand how many clergymen there are who can get along without the miraculous."

Religion ought to be the easiest thing in the world. We have heard in the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah this morning, that everything broke forth into singing. That is what religion ought to do. Religion ought to be an easy thing instead of a difficult thing. That is what Jesus was trying to make it. Didn't he tell the religious leaders of his time that they must be born again? That was absolutely the challenge of his ministry-that was the burden of his belief, and the burdens of expensive sacrifice were to be taken away. All those people had to do was to act as brethren toward each other, to trust each other right.

If religion is an instinct for personal and world improvement, it should be something that manifest goes about with singing, with a free mind and heart, and no burden on the shoulders. When an manner of things that affront reason, that perplex decision, and seem to have nothing to do with the betterment of mankind are made the very gateway of religion, then something is certainly wrong. When fellowship with a religious reformer and healer, who claimed that he was "the way, the truth and the light," and whose words and deeds have out the statement, when such an assertion can only be secured in official church organization by belief in facts and theories, which no college faculty in this country could honestly O. K., then religion is made a distressing controversy, a confused mental condition, a clinging to outworn forms, which takes the heart out of what should be personal inspiration.

"Spiritually Shipwrecked."

The history of the nineteenth century records individuals spiritually shipwrecked, because they supposed that religion depended upon the miraculous, those things which a man could not adjust himself to or accept. In the middle of that century Amiel said that what we wanted was a new psychology. Charcot, Wundt, Freud, Jung, William James have given us this psychology. We understand in a large measure how human consciousness came into being. The religious question today is not of physical evolution-that was settled sixty years ago.

William James said we could not get away from religion, because our nature was made in such a way with these two sides, one idealistic and the other trying all the time to catch up with it; the religion was born in us by the way we are constructed. So this new psychology is very religious from the point of view that it gives you a basis of religion that nobody can take away from you.

The attacks upon liberalism are covert attacks upon the evolution of consciousness, which is the commanding scientific fact, so far as religious people are concerned; for it gives them the laws of their own being, its weaknesses, its strength, its degeneration, its development; and their co-operation with great laws and love of this possibility of development is the test of religion.

A great many of the attacks on liberalism today are a continuation of those old attacks upon such men as Darwin. I had to write an article upon Darwin years and years ago and I was astonished to find how soon after his book came out the ecclesiastical people got after him. The Bishop of Oxford attacked Darwin and his ideas of physical evolution. Then they attacked Romanes and his idea of mental evolution. Now clergymen are attacked who read psychology and believe in the evolution of consciousness.

Some people got accustomed to the physical side of evolution but could not stand for the mental evolution. They said that reduces everything to dirt and mud; it is nonsense. Then came along psychologists and say that science itself is an evolutionary product, but so far as you and I are concerned it is of enormous value to all of us, for it tells us with plainness what the laws of this science are.

So that a man can say to himself today-what does the God of this universe want of me? And by the light of psychology he can say-Why, so far as I can see the God of the Universe wants me to be a perfected personality. He wants me to be obedient to all the laws of inner growth, and not to behave in such a way as to destroy the loveliness and beauty of the human spirit inside of the human body.

Then God wants you to turn around and, in contact with the things that make environment, study the growth of personality. Those are the needs of today. We want to be scientifically organized ourselves, as a driver who holds the reins of four or eight horses in one hand, and then we want to make our environment meet the needs of our natures. When we hear that the working people don't like to live in houses where there is no plumbing, or in towns where there is no hall or meeting place, we will say that it is perfectly all right that they should stick at that; they want their environment to assist in the development of their personality.

I was a clergyman for seven years in a town where the only recreation of the population was rolling to the cemetery. That was so much recognized by the undertakers that they did not go straight to the cemetery by the shortest route, but they would drive down to the city hall and around the side of the hall and then into what we might call the Fifth Avenue of the place and up Fifth Avenue by all the fine houses and finally arrive at the cemetery. Those hackmen knew that they were paid a dollar for that ride and they must take the avenues in order that the people might enjoy it. Well, today we don't want environments, even when the undertakers are personal friends. We wish them well, but we do not wish an environment that gives them too much to do.

Today we have more reason for loving the God of life than ever in the past; they had for loving the God of death. We know today that there are powers of nature on man's side of incredible richness and potency. In the past death seemed to have been more in the mind of man than life. They were afraid of life and tried to make terms all the time with death. There is wrapped up in every human being undeveloped powers of startling magnitude. Try to remember that.

We don't have to grope through life on some milk train of energy. What we want to do is to get on an express train and get along. We don't want to be satisfied with just poking along through life, satisfied if we don't get run over when crossing Fifth Avenue. That is one of the things those gentlemen called psychologists found out for us, that there is incredible power in us and we can use it and it is worth doing for ourselves and for mankind.

I don't ask you to fight lamp-posts. I ask you to fight the indifference or fashion or ignorance that prevents you taking hold of yourself and making yourself very much more than you are. We have more reason today for seeing that the needs of all mankind are the same-that is to say, we need health, and the normal development of personality, with the protection of environment suited to sustain, aid and develop it.

As to the Future Life.

As to the future life-well, religion cannot help having an opinion about it. No one can have a profounder hope or belief than the man who thinks the highest of this life here. The more we think of life here the more we believe in the life hereafter. I have constantly used this illustration: Suppose a Chinaman whose father had been a manufacturer of porcelain, and whose grandfather had been a manufacturer of porcelain, suppose this Chinaman, in whose family for centuries this great art had been practiced, tries to carry out some of the ideas and ideals of his ancestors, particularly as to color in his porcelain, and finally after many experiments and after hundreds of years have passed unsuccessfully, this man finally accomplishes the idea he has so often striven for. You saw in the Morgan collection the Black Hawthorne, valued at $25,000, and the Frenchilow, valued at $12,000, and this man, who finally got this miraculous color that he had struggled for so long and his ancestors had worked for-what would you say if that man should take that beautiful vase and smash it in the very moment of his triumph?

After all, this world that seems such a mad world is not such a mad world after all. We know the sun is going to rise and is going to set, the marvelous universe is whirling around without very much motion, and this certain temperature which we are able to live in is going to proceed for a long time. Do you suppose whatever the scrap heap with nothing more given a million years to the protection of you and me is going to throw us on the scrap heap with nothing more doing? It is not according to reason or according to our common sense or according to ordinary experience. So I say the whole course of life leads us to believe that it is leading to something beyond.

I am interested, as I have said, to have a religion that will not waste so much time as mine has done. A great deal of my mature life has been spent in getting rid of what I was taught in my youth. Often people have said that it is the same with them. I have always had the hope that things sent in the Church of the Ascension could really be built into life in a substantial way and not thrown out, but become a real foundation for any one to build upon.

It seems to me that religious instruction ought to be like that. Now the religion of perfected consciousness can be like that, because if you learn how you are organized, the lights of the inner nature that are to be obeyed, while there may be some shifting and changing of emphasis or clarification by future explanation, then on the whole you have something that will not be thrown out and will not make you so discouraged that you will want to sit down and do nothing, or give up.

Religious belief in the past was too often like pebbles in the shoes, very unpleasant and you have to go very slow. The only thing to do is to take the shoe off and get out the pebble.

People are all the time saying, "Why are not the liberals constructive?" They pull down but they do not build up. They tell you what they don't like, but they do not tell you what they do like, and when they try to be constructive they are singularly incompetent, weak and unsatisfactory." It is easier for a man to tear down a building than to put up the building. Very often the despairing cry of the liberal is the cry of pain. After all, as some one has said, pain is the cry of growth, the cry of the nerve for pure blood. And if the liberal cries in pain it is the cry of somebody for fresh and pure truth.

Across the street perhaps you have noticed they are pulling down several houses. The one in the corner was the first monument-roofed house built in New York, a house of large rooms, great comfort, which has dispensed splendid hospitality. The house next to it, too, were desirable dwellings. The house across the street from the rectory, which will also come down, was a delightful home. These four fine dwellings, with stables and sheds, are being levelled to the ground because they want to build on the site a fifteen-story apartment house which will probably hold one hundred times more people than the land has ever before taken care of for a permanent residence.

Very few people will complain that such an important location as the corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street is made a pleasant home for a large number of families, who have to live and work in New York. But leaving that out of consideration, evidently these houses have to be torn down before anything can be built up. They always have to be some clearing of the ground if new things, new institutions, new ideas, new customs are to be given room.

A liberal is not a man who delights in destruction; that is nonsense. He sees more vividly, that the thing that is torn down is to be replaced by something that is going to do a lot of good. We have to remember that we live under institutions that seem to have certain hard and fast lines of law, but are really plastic, because all the time they are under the interpretation of the mind.

We have the Constitution of the United States, but very shortly it had to be interpreted. One interpretation is a local one and another a Federal interpretation. And there are a great many things in the Constitution that sound to you and me in a certain direction, yet the courts have interpreted them as demanded by the needs of the country, saying such needs are superior to the little text of the Constitution. We have to live in some sort of a framework, some organization, but within that there stands the movement of the mental life, a constant change is going on, which eventuates in time in outer changes as well, but meanwhile the spirit of the inner is on the whole dominating the materialism of the outer.

La Follette, Borah and Johnson are members of the same party as Henry Cabot Lodge. Their interpretation is different from his, but who can say that that party, or any other party, is not encouraged by those who go far along the interpretative side, the living side, the side that tries to meet the requirements of the facts of life today rather than the letter which may have been handed down from a remote past.

An alienist told me that in his hospital, in a room shrouded in mysterious darkness, penetrated occasionally by flashes of electricity, he could so force emotion of individuals there that they would say and do almost anything. A great deal of the older religion was of this kind-fear forced emotions to a lamentable and distressed mental and physical extent.

And some of the nervous diseases of America are the result today of that kind of religion. When men and women, coming out of Puritan meeting houses, had hysterics, and shook like leaves with uncontrollable nervous tremors, so that in the churchyard they had stakes planted for them to hold on to until the hysterical tremors passed. That is a religion that probably you and I are very glad we don't have. One don't wish to return to it. Today all of that is considered little short of criminal. Far from being thought a religion, it is an insult to any idea of Deity and an outrage upon human nature.

The same distinguished physician, who is so important a member of the church as to be on its great committees, said to me, without my having said anything to him of my thought, that the great object of man's life today was this development of personality and the improvement of environment. I never was so surprised in my life as when the doctor whispered this formula in my ears at his own table.

I have always preferred to picture Christ from his associates. I would rather hear about Napoleon from his Generals than from Lord Rosebery. I would rather learn about Christ from Matthew, Mark and Luke, than from St. Augustine. The friends of Jesus deal in facts, the later theologians in metaphysical theories.

His Views on Christ's Divinity.

I said last Sunday that when Christ was on earth He did not possess the power of God. This is certainly the teaching of the first three Gospels-Matthew, Mark and Luke. Those are what the theologians call the synoptic Gospels.

Bishop Gore, the most eminent voice in the Church of England, says that the Virgin Birth was not a part of the teaching of the early church.

Jesus said "Call not Me good, there is none good but one, that is God." There is only one person good, and that is God. And He said: "My Father is greater than I." Is this not what St. Paul also affirmed when he said: "Christ emptieth himself"? As the great author of the Colossians put it: "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." So Jesus is called a revelation of God. Jesus was perfectly human. Whatever else we choose metaphysic fly to say about Him must be brought into accord with His humanity.

My view of Jesus is rather that of the companions of Jesus than of the later theologians. By and by, under the influence of Plato, and later in Rome of Aristotle, the idea of Jesus turned into the picture of a stern judge, whose decrees were so severe that men and women prayed to His mother to ask her son to relent. Instead of the loving shepherd, they had the stern judge, and mankind did not know what to do with this judge of severe castigation. So they humbly went to the mother of Jesus to ask her to plead with her son.

Then came the worship of the Virgin Mary. Now, the vital laws of the soul should not mean authority, outward authority. There is a line of Milton that is something like this: "These laws are laws that can enforce themselves." Now, those are laws of the soul. They can enforce themselves. If you disobey the laws of the soul you don't have to wait to get to Heaven to be punished for that, but the punishment fits the crime immediately.

These laws that are in our consciousness are laws that can enforce themselves. So that the religion of greatest freedom joined to the religion of greatest intelligence is going to get along very well indeed without outer authority. We must advance, therefore, into the future of greater knowledge, greater study, greater success in solving the problems of this complicated human mind.

We don't want to waste so much time on things that are nonsense. Think of the problems of Europe, England and the United States-and the brains of the world seem absolutely paralyzed before these problems. Why is it? The soul-consciousness of the world has got to get at those things. There must be different studies in the schools and colleges to assist in the solution, and we must get rid of all that attitude of the mind that takes up too much room in our rather small personality.

After all has been said we must remember that Jesus asked not of His followers metaphysical exaltation or devotion, but he asked a very simple thing. He asked them to love Him.

I used that text from the lesson prescribed to be read today because it seemed to meet that particular point very nicely. "Behold I have given him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people." You cannot be a witness and a leader and commander to the people if you have any complicated problems. You remember how Abraham Lincoln said we could not have two governments here, one of freedom and one of slavery. Jesus was a commander and leader because He said we have got to have this wonderful good-will with each other.

Listen to some of the things He said:

Ye have heard that it hath been said An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;

But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite you on the right cheek turn to him the other also.

And if any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thy enemy."

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same?

And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the publicans so?

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

Now that is the spirit of Jesus Christ. That is Christianity. It is not a belief. It is a scientific emotion and relation.

Now, after all, all such matters are your affair. Do you want an American church which believes in freedom rather than in authority? Then have it. Do you want an unshackled clergyman so that when he gets up in a place like this he says, so far as he knows, the truth, and not held by strings pulling this way and that? If you want an unshackled clergy have it. Do you want to know all they can find out for you, or do you want them to conceal these facts?

One of the perquisites of being a minister is that a minister has a good deal of time and cause for reading. He has got to read a great many books. He must find out something. Do you want your clergyman to pass on all this or to keep it to himself if these facts do not clame with something taught forty years ago? Do you want the Church to be ruled and silenced by sinister financial powers? You know this church is empty and dark every Sunday night. It used often to be as full as it is today on Sunday nights, with a very happy and wonderful lot of people. Do you want more churches shut up or do you want to keep the element from the universities out of the ministry, out of the Church congregation?

When your son comes back from college, and you say to him: "Come to church this morning," do you want him to reply: "Father, no; don't ask me to listen to such bunk as that." [Great applause.]

Now, I was thrilled by reading the stanza of the hymn that we sang just before the service-Bishop Briggs used to like to read the hymn before anybody sang it, that seemed like wasting time, yet really when we sing a hymn, we are listening to and thinking of the music. I will read this:

> Spirit of truth and love,
> Life-giving, holy Dove,
> Speed forth Thy flight!
> Move on the watery face,
> Bearing the lamp of grace,
> And, in earth's darkest place,
> Let there be light!

In Jesus' commands, He said: "Love God with all your heart and soul and mind, with your emotions, with your spirit and with your brain." Then He said: "Love your neighbor as yourself."

That is my sentiment.

MANNING DEMANDS LOYALTY TO CHURCH

And Condemns Those Who Would Live Their Own Lives Regardless of Duty.

"NEEDS FASCISTA ENERGY"

Bishop in Sermon at Yale Avoids Direct Mention of the Dr. Grant Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.-Speaking this morning in Yale's vast auditorium, Woolsey Hall, Bishop William T. Manning of New York City asserted that the Church has rested submissive too long when the principles of its foundation have been assailed, and that it needs such movement as the Fascista energy of Italy to display its strength to its foes. The Fascista movement he described as one of underlying common sense, which, he said, was needed in consideration of religion.

The Bishop's subject was "Loyalties," and he insisted upon four loyalties as being essential for every person: first, to country; second, to the love of God; third, to Church; fourth, to Jesus Christ.

The essential parts of Dr. Manning's sermon follow.

Be thou faithful unto death.-Revelation ii., 10.

These are days of new problems, new ideas, new situations, in the face of which we find ourselves uncertain and confused. It is not surprising that a good many people seem to have lost their bearings somewhat in the way of life.

I have been watching with great interest that curious outbreak of sanity and good sense in Italy which bears the name of the Fascista movement. I think we need a sort of Fascista movement in the intellectual and spiritual sphere here in our own land. We need a revival of clear thinking and of plain common sense. We need an uprising in behalf of the simple fundamental loyalties of life.

Loyalty is perhaps the noblest and most essential quality of the human soul. Without loyalty there could be no trust in one another, no bond holding men together; there could be no family, no nation, no civilization.

If I should try to give a brief definition of loyalty I should say that it means faithfulness in all the relations and obligations of life, faithfulness to God and to our fellow men. It means faithfulness and trustworthiness in those things upon which human character and human life depend. It is all summed up in the text, "Be thou faithful unto death."

Four Different Loyalties.

Now let us think of some of the ways in which our loyalty of spirit must express itself, some of the things which put our loyalty to the test.

1. Among these, of course, is loyalty to our country. This does not mean merely our willingness to march in processions, and to take part in demonstrations and to salute the flag. These have their proper place as outward expressions of our loyalty. Put briefly, loyalty means such love for our country that we want to do whatever we can, each one in his own place and way, to lift her ideals and her life up to their very highest.

It means that we want to do all that is in our power to uphold and to raise still higher the standards of American manhood and American womanhood.

I wonder if we can feel that we are doing this, in our personal relationships, in our daily affairs, in our careful and scrupulous reverence for law, whether the law is one that we like and approve or not.

2. Loyalty means faithfulness to the law of God, as this is revealed and made known to us for our guidance as His children. We have to recognize that there is today a widespread spirit of revolt against the Christian law of morals, as well as against the Christian revelation of truth, and if you look carefully, you will see that these two things usually travel very close together.

I meet people today, and I have no doubt you do, who say: "I am going to live my own life. I am not going to be bound by these old rules and conventions. I am going to have my own independence, and my own self expression." Now, this is one of those declarations which may possibly be all right, if you mean the right thing by it, but which is of the very devil himself if you mean the wrong thing by it. And what some of those who say this mean by it is that they are going to live a life of complete self-pleasing, regardless of their obligations to God and to their fellowmen, and of the cost to their own country and to civilization.

"Living One's Own Life."

Can any one really imagine that a life of self-pleasing without regard to duty is "living one's own life"?

What wretched, mentally poverty-stricken, unintelligent self-delusion! Is there anything high, or admirable, or strong about such a life? Was anything noble in all history ever achieved by that method? Don't make the mistake of thinking that a life of that sort means happiness. A life lived on that principle is as far off from happiness as heaven is from hell. A life lived on that principle leads only to wreck and ruin for the individual himself and for society.

We are made for fellowship with God, in His likeness and image. That is the way we are created. If we are to "live our own lives," and have our true self-expression, we must live according to the true ideal of our lives, in faithfulness and loyalty to the law of God.

3. Loyalty means faithfulness to that unique institution which we call the Church.

We don't have to think very deeply to see that religion is the only foundation for life, individual or national. Religion is the only real basis for morals. Faith in God and reverence for His law gives us our standard of right and wrong. When religion weakens, moral standards grow confused and tend to disappear. All history shows that religion and morals stand or fall together. And so with the individual as with the nation.

What is it that the life of our democracy depends upon? Our laws, our institutions, our whole life as a nation, depend upon that moral sentiment and that moral judgment of the people. And the only foundation for moral sentiment and judgment is religion. And the one institution on this earth which exists to keep religion alive among us is the Church.

The Church is the one institution which exists to bear witness for God-to-keep Him in our lives, to keep us in relationship with Him. A very little clear thinking will show us that no American who cares for his country can afford to stand neutral toward the Church, or to fail to have his place and part in the things that the Church stands for in our life.

4. The highest and fullest meaning of loyalty is summ

ST. SIMEON'S CHURCH ASSAILS DR. GRANT

Congregation Unanimously Adopts Resolutions Denouncing Rector's Utterances.

BISHOP'S ACTION APPROVED

Requests That Steps Be Taken to Enforce the Laws and Canons of the Church.

The congregation of St. Simeon's Episcopal Church, at 108th Street, near Grand Concourse, denounced the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant's religious beliefs, as outlined in his sermons a week ago, and upheld Bishop Manning's stand, in a resolution which was adopted unanimously yesterday morning.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Ralph J. Walker, rector of the church, at the close of the religious service and just before the communion. He outlined briefly the nature of the controversy, and then read the following, which the congregation, numbering about 300, adopted:

"The rector, vestry and congregation of St. Simeon's Episcopal Church, assembled in the church immediately after the 11 A. M. service on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1923, unanimously passed the following resolution, offered by the rector, the Rev. Ralph J. Walker, and seconded by Charles S. Jones Jr.:

"Whereas the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension in the City and Diocese of New York, preached a public sermon in said church on Sunday, Jan. 14 last, in the course of which, among other things, he passed reproach on the sanctity of holy matrimony, made statements tending to the encouragement of the violation of the ordination and vows of the clergy, and denied the miraculous elements of the Gospel, the divinity of Jesus Christ and the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed:

"Resolved, that we, as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this parish and diocese, deplore and denounce such utterances on the part of one of our clergy and in good Christian charity do heartily endorse the action of our Bishop, the Right Rev. William T. Manning, to the Rev. Percy Grant, calling on him to at once correct the impression given by said sermon and state clearly that he does accept the faith of the church as set forth in the Apostles' Creed or voluntarily resign from the ministry of this church, and be further

"Resolved, that should the Rev. Percy Grant refuse to do either one of these things that we respectfully petition the Bishop and the ecclesiastical authorities to take steps to enforce the laws and canons of the church in such cases made and provided."

The resolution bore the signatures of the doctor and of Mr. Jones, Clerk of the Vestry.

"All of our people are greatly disturbed with the scandal that has been brought upon the church and Christianity in general, not only recently but for some time past," said Dr. Walker. "There will be no trouble getting men Protestants to make formal protest against Dr. Grant, with a view of having him tried as a heretic, if that is the only course left. I haven't given it any thought, myself, but there are plenty of others more prominent than I who would willingly do it."

SAYS DR. MANNING DID RIGHT.

Bishop to Be Commended in Grant Case, Dr. Reisner Asserts.

"Bishop Manning did exactly right in reprimanding Dr. Grant either to recant or to resign from the Episcopal ministry," said the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in his sermon last evening at Christ Methodist Church, 120th Street and Park Washington Avenue. Dr. Reisner's topic was "Is There a Hell?"

"Many of us," he said, "admire the energetic, versatile and very capable pastor whom the Bishop calls to time. But he has no more right to deny the fundamental doctrines of the Church and remain in it than the humblest clergyman. The Bishop is to be commended for his frank and clear demand, made evidently after a kindly and personal conference.

"Only the shallow and narrow mind will abuse the Church for being sectarian in having a creed. The United States Government puts men in jail now, keeps them there for assailing and assailing the creed of our Constitution, and the authorities even collect Emma Goldman and others like her.

"It is possible for the Church to be so broad that there is nothing left for her to advocate. It is liberating the enemies for so-called Liberals to use the standing of a long-established church to back up their false and hurtful doctrines.

"Let such preachers resign and go to the pulpit of some liberal denomination. There will find plenty of empty pews, for these churches do not theorize value preachers. They can only get them from among the backsliders of the orthodox folds. The pilgrims were, true, the unique element in the not so old-settlers' first years."

Beautiful Model Coats

In the January Fur Sale

Every one an individual model, unlike any other. Mole, mink, caracul (dyed lamb), seal and squirrel are the furs. We have also reduced to new low prices our more utilitarian coats.

Hudson Seal

(Dyed Muskrat)

$225 $295 $365

All of these have been priced much higher until now. They are made in several styles and lengths with self or contrasting collars.

Caracul Coats (dyed lamb) $325—48 inch length with dyed fitch collar and cuffs.

Natural Raccoon Coats, 40 inch length, $210

Natural Muskrat Coats, 40 inch length, $110

FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

Other January Sales

Blankets and Comfortables
Sheets and Cases
Longcloth, Nainsook, Outing Flan...
Children's Muslin Underwear
Infants' Wear
Boys' Wash Suits
Girls' Gingham Dresses
Oriental Rugs
Household and Decorative Linens

For Women

New Silk Crepe Frocks

$79.50

A new note is this fine accordion tucking which trims one of the models at this price. A wide band of it starts at the neckline and continues until it meets the hem. Not satisfied with this it repeats itself to give new shape to a flaring sleeve. Another model uses lace and net to form a vestlike panel on its otherwise plain front and again to adorn a rather snug sleeve.

Excellent workmanship and materials distinguish these dresses at $79.50

THIRD FLOOR

SILKS

for Immediate Wear

Whether you are busily creating a wardrobe for your southern trip or merely planning a costume or two for mid-season wear in town you are undoubtedly needing two or three frocks. You will find the loveliest of silks here—silks from which to fashion gowns of dignity or bouffant frocks of youthful grace.

Printed Crepes, $2.95 and $3.50 yd.—Prints, of course, are an essential part of your wardrobe for south or north. Many of these achieve the most bewitching lacy effects. All are exquisite in color and pattern, 40 inches wide.

Knit Krepe, $2.95 a yard—Keeping pace with the ever increasing vogue for knit frocks you will surely want one of this very durable, smart, knitted silk material. It is found in dozens of colors, 36 inches wide.

Silk Eponge, $3.95 a yard—Another vogue one cannot dispute, that of the loose weave crepe materials. These eponges are in plain colors or two-toned effects, 39 inches wide.

GROUND FLOOR

Lower Prices Prevail in Our Sale of

WOMEN'S COATS

$79.50 $89.50 $97.50

A re-grouping of these coats has enabled us to mark them at lower prices than ever before. The same variety of silhouettes are here for your selection, the same fine coatings, and choice furs; silk linings and warm interlinings. But the values have increased materially at these new prices.

WOMEN'S COAT DEPARTMENT
THIRD FLOOR

Negligees and Robes

In the January Sale

Imported and domestic negligees, all our higher priced models of which there are no duplicates, only one of a kind in every case, have been marked at greatly reduced prices. Other excellent values in the sale are—

Crepe Back Satin $19.75—Charming draped models trimmed with Georgette crepe collar and long graceful sleeves. The same model with collar and sleeves of self material, $12.75

Corduroy Robes $10.75—A generously full cut model made of velvet corduroy with square collar, the sleeves and neckline are finished with band of cross-stitching.

Early Spring Styles in

Morning Dresses

Gingham, voile, linen, chambray and tissue are the fabrics of these becoming morning dresses.

Special at $5.95 and $6.95—Imported check gingham trimmed with embroidery and buttons. Pockets and sash are additional points in its favor.

SECOND FLOOR

Real Laces are Here

Those useful narrow widths, the kind you can use in a dozen different ways, the kind you are always needing and are glad to have in the house. We have just received a new shipment from abroad and have marked all the laces at most moderate prices.

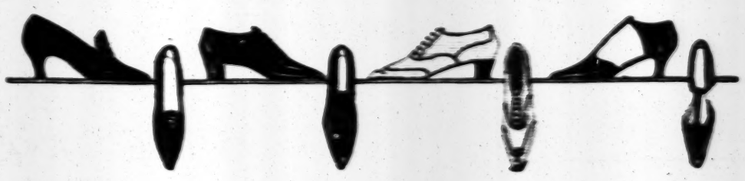
Binche 55c a yard—Lace edges and insertions to use for lingerie, boudoir cushions or handkerchiefs.

Valenciennes 75c to $1.25 a yard—⅝ inch wide—lace edges in several very fine dainty designs.

Valenciennes 28c a yard—Laces and insertions in narrow widths and simple fine patterns.

Point de Paris 25c a yard—An especially delicate and durable real lace to use for infants' wear or for dainty collars and cuffs.

GROUND FLOOR



Women's Spring Shoes

$10.75

Excellent styles for immediate wear and for wear later on in the spring. A variety, too, both in models and in materials, for almost every occasion, at one price.

A Sandal—Cut out very low at the side, according to most recent style notes, made of patent leather with full Louis heel.

Beaded Tongue—A most graceful and becoming style which we are showing in four materials, black satin, black kid, black suede and bronze kid.

An Oxford—With military heel and comfortable toe, six materials—black, brown or grey suede, black or brown calfskin, patent leather.

SECOND FLOOR

New Rodier Cottons

Among the loveliest of the imports, arriving daily in almost every department, are the Rodier Cottons—these fabrics that influence so definitely the fashion tendencies of the new season. From the character of Rodier Cottons—the weaves, the patterns, the colorings—many Paris modistes determine what lines the newest gowns shall follow. You will find a beautiful collection of Rodier Cottons on our Second Floor.

Special

Tissue Ginghams 50c yd.

Several thousand yards of this charming springlike fabric, in almost every color and pattern you could desire.

SECOND FLOOR

The Talk Of The Town

$50

The Nonchalant

A New John David

TUXEDO SUIT

(COAT AND TROUSERS)

For Dining, Dancing And The Theatre

ALL The Elegance Of An Evening Suit With All The Ease And Comfort Of A Lounge Suit. Remarkable Value. Compare!

JOHN DAVID

BROADWAY AT 52nd STREET
125 AND 127 WEST 42nd STREET
& BROADWAY BELOW WALL STREET
COURT ST., AT MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN

THE SCREEN

Here's Pat Again.

PAT O' MY HEART, with Laurette Taylor, Herbert Corthell, H. B. Warner, Mary Nash, Beverly Sitgreaves, Hilda Spong, Vola Vale, Ethel Wright, Gladys Hamer, Helen Ware, Edward Emery, Jessie Ralph and others; produced from the play by Miss Miller and Hubert Henry Davies; directed by Hobart Henley; released through Metro; at the Capitol.

The screen spectacular, irresistible Peg who enthroned J. Hartley Manners's "Peg o' My Heart" on the stage for so many years has now been brought to life on the screen in the modern picture version of the play, which is at the Capitol this week. She is, of course, embodied by Laurette Taylor herself. So, either could be the real Peg.

It's a Peg without her voice that you get and a mighty good Peg, too, in the absence of her spoken lines. Indeed, it's a true Peg, nevertheless, for Miss Taylor has taken untimidly to the wordless, and by her pantomime, her vitality and variety of manner she has made Peg just as delightful a personality on the screen as she was on the stage. Which, the fact that she is almost equally good in either, is the best kind of a tribute to the skill, tact and the authority and general direction of the film are good, for it is Miss Taylor who makes the screenplay actually live and breathe.

It doesn't go as well in the play, of course. No one would pretend that it would rather on the picture than on the stage production. Through necessity, or by choice, the producers have made the screen version a free adaptation of the original. Though it begins further back in Peg's life and goes further on in a rather useless sense of Peg's prenatals, that is not, it is to the main concerned, with Irish Peg's adventures in the home of the snobbish English Chichesters and the protracted love subplot will be there used on the stage, with the same action, and its unimportant accessories. Even carrying forward the comedy and the story of the play. This means that the picture is full of scenes and action, taken from the stage's changes, and upon the photoplay largely depends the fun, humor and its human interest.

So it is not a distinctly cinematographic piece that has come out of the adaptation. The scenes are, rather, a theatrical version of the play. But, after all, this is what was to be expected, and, all things considered, there is, it would seem, no cause for regret. For what most people want to see is as near an approach as possible to the original Peg o' My Heart. Those who want the play may go to see it again, and those who missed it want as much of it as they can get. Therefore they will welcome this skillful if made substitute, which, if not just as good, is not about as good as a substitute can be.

And to all extra credit for those who want pictures, complete and enjoyable as motion pictures, there is the true and painted pantomime of Miss Taylor. This, in many scenes, is the real thing. It makes the photoplay momentarily a genuine motion picture.

The others in the cast who do most to help things along are J. E. Dodgson, well in the part of the young Chichester prig, Ethel Grey Terry as his sister, Vera Lewis as the mother of the two, and Russell Simpson as Peg's all-British father.

Whimsical Spain—and Without.

RELAZE, an adaptation of Alexandre Dumas's "Twenty Years After," produced in France under the direction of Henri Diamant-Berger, with Aimée Gérard, Perrette Hall, Claude Mérelle and Gaston Jacquet; at the Ritz.

"Relaze," which was the first picture to be released immediately by Mrs. Harry B. Harris, Constance Binney will head the cast.

The principal features of Jack Pickford's picture "Red Lights" will be reserved at the Rialto-Rivoli next Sunday night. Many were turned away from the performances at the Century.

"The Cemetery" will be given a preliminary performance in the theatre of the Motion Picture Producers in Hollywood before coming to New York.

The annual subscriber public opening of the Lambs will take place at the Globe Theatre on Sunday night, Feb. 25.

"Broken Dishes" will end the run at the Century this week after a run of more than 300 performances. The theatre will be dark tonight and tomorrow, with performances on Wednesday, Saturday and daily matinees will then be played for the remainder of the week.

Alice Eloy and Douglas C. Stevenson have been engaged for "Scaramouche," which will reopen in Syracuse on Feb. 5. Harry Zelf has written book, lyrics and music.

Geoffrey Kerr will be in the cast of "The 39th," which will have H. B. Warner and Estelle Winwood in leading roles.

A comedy by Sherman Rhodes will be added to the Orpheum Stock Burlesque by William Rainsford.

James Dunnebeck, author of many of the lyrics of "Greenwich Village Follies," will be a member of the staff of "The Rivera."

A report has the Belasco would have the management of William Harris, Jr. to decide to their produce.

John Arthur will make her first appearance as Shakespeare's Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" this week, the role which is to be featured on Feb. 5.

The National Women's Party has purchased rights of the theatre for the performance of "Lysistrata" to be given next Monday night.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock
"FAUST"
Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"
Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock
"LOHENGRIN"
Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock
"TOSCA"
Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock
"LA BOHEME"
Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock
"LA GIOCONDA"
Saturday, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock
"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE"
Sunday, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock
"LOHENGRIN"
Prices, $1.00 to $5.00
Seats on Sale
HAMPSHIRE PIANO USED

AMY GRANT MUSIC HOUSE
Victor Hall, Victor Bldg., 25 Rockefeller Plaza
Victrolas under 24 Plates by terms/free, supply Dec., '23 to 1924. Charles ZEGA

COLUMBIA Subscriptions Received
LET'S GO and JACK HOLLAND
OPERA TICKETS
Phone 7877 Bryant 7878
Subscriptions Received for Metropolitan, All Operas and Concerts
CONSOLI
130 West 39th St.

MOTION PICTURES

MARION DAVIES

FAREWELL WEEK ON BROADWAY

of the record-breaking run of "KNIGHTHOOD," declared by the New York Mail "the most amazingly beautiful motion picture ever screened"

19th Week
123rd Day
324 Performances

FINAL WEEK
at Popular Prices
at the
RIVOLI
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

"The finest picture play of its kind ever made."
—Quinn Martin, N. Y. World

TODAY AND ALL THIS WEEK
A Cosmopolitan Production

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

RICHARD WALTON TULLY
Presents
GUY BATES POST
in
"OMAR the TENT MAKER"

20,000 Spectators enraptured yesterday as Omar's thrilling romance unfolded before them. The magic spell of the Orient held them breathless. The rush and thrill of Tully's drama and the perfection of Post's performance captured everyone.

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
NOW PLAYING
STRAND
Broadway at 47th St.
A National Institution

LYRIC 42d St., W. of Broadway. All Seats Reserved.
Twice TO-DAY and Twice Every Day, Including Sundays, 2:30—8:30.
HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA
with GUN and CAMERA
by A. E. Akeley
PRICES Nights, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. MARION DAVIES in "When Knighthood Was in Flower"
RIALTO 42d St. & B'way DOROTHY DALTON in "Dark Secrets"
Paramount Pictures
Rivoli Symphony Orchestra. Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION Thos. Meighan in "Civilian" Extended by Demand
NAZIMOVA IN "SALOME" LAST WEEK

LOEW'S STATE Broadway at 45 St. Harold Lloyd in "Dr. Jack"
AMERICAN 42 St. & 8 Ave. Norma Talmadge in "The Voice from the Minaret"
BROADWAY B'way at 41st. Richard Dix in "Lawful Larceny"
B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE Eugene O'Brien in "The World's a Stage"

CAMEO 42d St. East of B'way. OMILADY Famous motion picture star "Dear Departure"
CAPITOL B'way at 51st. LAURETTE TAYLOR in "Peg o' My Heart." Capitol Grand Orchestra.
PLAZA Park Ave. & 59th St. NED HOPKINS' "Trifling Women" with Barbara LaMarr & Ramon Novarro

E. ROBERT SCHMITZ
Famous French Pianist

In Recital at
AEOLIAN HALL, Thursday Evening, January Twenty-fifth

Mr. Schmitz records exclusively for the
DUO-ART REPRODUCING PIANO
"The Playing of the Great Pianists in your Home"
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL—29 WEST 42nd STREET

Other Films.

"Omar, the Tentmaker," with Guy Bates Post, is the principal of the Strand this week, and "Dark Secrets," with Dorothy Dalton, is at the Rialto. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is remaining for a third, and last, week at the Rivoli.

Ruth Roland Fined for Auto Offense

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—Ruth Roland, motion picture actress, appeared before Judge Chambers in the Superior Court yesterday and was fined twenty-five for driving her car with an open muffler and $5 for failure to carry an operator's license. A bench warrant was issued for her when she failed to respond to summons.

From David Belasco
To Morris Gest

New York City, January 20th, 1923.

My Dear Morris:

The performances by the players of the Moscow Art Theatre, which I have just seen—the third of their performances I have been privileged to witness and study—has deeply stirred my mind and feelings. Not much in the contemporary theatre can produce that effect on a man who has looked into it with comprehensive eyes as long as I have. Believe me, I am very grateful when it happens. And, therefore, before I sleep, while the glow of admiration and enthusiasm is warm within me, I feel impelled to write to you a few words of further congratulations; to say again what I have said already—that you have done a great thing for our stage, one of the most notable things of the last quarter of a century, in bringing these superb actors to America.

You have placed a rare and rich pleasure within the reach of the public. You have provided at once a stirring stimulant and a measure of technical education and professional betterment for actors. Neither public nor actors can fail to profit by it. The audiences everywhere will love these players for the effects of nature and truth which they produce. Actors everywhere—who have eyes to see, hearts to feel and minds to think—will love them, "contrary to theirs, to their profession," for the beauty, the precision and power of the art which they employ to produce these effects.

It is not the shining excellence—brilliant and delightful as that is—of the individual players which most impresses me. It is the excellence of their performances as a whole; the perfect balance, the unbreakable attention to the minutest of detail, the complete harmony of design, the flawless accuracy of execution, the smooth, constant co-operation of the artists, one with another. This sufficient excuse or elaboration, is as perceptible in the work of the humblest figure of every ensemble as in that of the most consummate of the principal players. It is a complete realization of the highest ideal of artistic association—"One for all and all for one!"

Although I am sure, nobody can rate the performances of the Moscow players without sharing the admiration which I feel and am then, briefly and hurriedly, trying to express, I think only those who, as I have done, have spent a lifetime in the productions of plays and the direction of actors, will fully understand and appreciate the achievement of Constantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, in bringing their company to the pinnacle of perfection which it has reached—the sleepless nights, the baffled days, the weight, patience and unsparing self-devotion which they have given. Well, they have the great worker's greatest reward—Good work, well done. Very gratefully and humbly I salute them. And, again, very warmly, I congratulate you on having brought them and their accomplished association to our stage—and to our hearts.

Faithfully,
(Signed) DAVID BELASCO.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES & SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. BILLIE BURKE in "ROSE BRIAR"

CLOSE B'way & 49th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. TONIGHT at 8:25. A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LADY BUTTERFLY

LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. THE LOVE CHILD

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN'S Production of "LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

MERTON OF THE MOVIES CORT 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. with Glenn Hunter—Florence Nash

?WHY NOT? 48th St. Thea. Bldg. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "WHIRLWIND COMEDY"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. HELEN MACKELLAR in "THE MASKED WOMAN" with LOWELL SHERMAN

BELASCO 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. 2ND YEAR—THE HEROINE WHO HAS OUTLAWED ALL HER CONTEMPORARIES. David Belasco Presents. Lenore Ulric in KIKI

LIZA DALY'S, 63D ST. Cor. 3d Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Wed. at 2:15.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. POP. PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. HAS ESTABLISHED A STANDARD Impossible to Approach or Imitate! ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. BUY IN ADVANCE. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers "Just About the Most Comedy of Comedy"—Tribune. CLINGING VINE with PEGGY WOOD

VANDERBILT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 6046. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC. GLORY
"The Big Scene of Them"

KLAW 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. LAST WEEK. LAST WARNING with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. & 43d St. Phone 2100 Bryant. Daily Mats. 2:15. Nights 8:15. BETTER TIMES

ARTHUR HOPKINS PRESENTS JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET"

SAM H. HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW. Punch & Judy 49th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. A SQUARE PEG

6th MONTH at the EARL CARROLL Thea., 7 Ave. & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. GINGHAM GIRL with EVERY NIGHT Except Sun. $1. to $2.50 Mat.

HUDSON 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN Presents THE BAT OF THE TOWN "SO THIS IS LONDON!" A HOWLING SUCCESS—Eve. Post. GAIETY B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Loyalties By JOHN GALSWORTHY

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER STAGED! SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. $1., $1.50, $2., $2.50. SAM H. HARRIS Presents MARGARET LAWRENCE in "SECRETS"
"ACHIEVEMENT WITHOUT A PARALLEL."—Times. Staged by Sam Forrest.

MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 107th TIME TONIGHT. SAM H. HARRIS Presents IRVING BERLIN'S MUSIC BOX REVUE Staged by Hassard Short
"GRANDER THAN LAST SEASON."—Times.

LECTURE ON AUTO-SUGGESTION
by
M. COUÉ
THURS. AFTERNOON, JAN. 25th, at 3
TOWN HALL, 113 W. 43 ST.
TICKETS $2.20 and $1.65. LOGES including M. COUÉ at TOWN HALL BOX OFFICE. Phone 3467 Bryant.

BURTON HOLMES TODAY At 3
UNFAMILIAR JAPAN
POPULAR PRICES, 50c to $2 Plus Tax
ADOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW AFT., AT 3
GUDMAR NOVAES
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office 50c to $2.20 Plus Tax. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, WEDNESDAY AFT., at 3
PIANO RECITAL
RUTH KLUG
Tickets 50c to $2.20 (plus tax) at Box Office. Mgt. E. RITTER. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 31, 2:30
FRIENDS OF MUSIC
Bodanzky—Onegin—Huberman
$2 to $3.50 (No Tax)
Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, at 8:15
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Program: Dvorak, Trio in F minor
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Jan. 27, at 8:15
Violin Recital—MISCHA ELMAN
ANSELMO
Mgt. R. E. JOHNSTON. Knabe Piano
TOWN HALL, Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15
LUCILLA De VESCOVI
SOPRANO.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY at 3
Norfleet Trio
Mgt. Evelyn Hopper. Mason & Hamlin Piano
TOWN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL by
GEORGES ENESCO
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Carnegie Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15
SCHMITZ
Piano Recital. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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CASINO 39th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION. Sally, Irene and Mary
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THE JOYFUL MYSTERY PLAY
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TOWN HALL, SAT. AFT., at 3. Jan. 27. John Bertini by PABLO and SUSAN METCALFE
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WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

The American Magazine ▾ The Mentor ▾ Collier's The National Weekly ▾ Farm and Fireside

50th Year
(1873-1923)

FEBRUARY

Are You Doing Your Thinking Alone?

"I stand in my front door every morning," writes one young mother, "watching my chicks off to school, and thinking I ought to be happy with nice children and a good husband and enough to do with—*but I'm not!* I really don't get much out of any of them." Perhaps you feel the same way about it. The Companion is now engaged in a far-reaching new plan to solve this very problem of hopeless drudgery. Read "We Women" in the February number and join this big movement of constructive helpfulness.

Good Looks— from A almost to Z

A charming little encyclopedia of beauty, starting with Astringents and Bleaches, and running through to Soaps and Sachets. Fourteen items about *your* toilet table in the new Woman's Home Companion.

Zita—the Last Princess

Stranger than any fairy tale is the story of the frail little Italian girl who always got the last bite of the cherry and who suddenly found herself the Empress of Austria with a 2981 carat emerald! It's in Fredrick L. Collins' series on "What's Happened to Royalty." One of five unusual special articles in the February Woman's Home Companion.

Disposing of Mother

Each year this country raises a crop of "Mother Bradleys"—mothers who brought up large families of children and managed their homes successfully for thirty years, or more it may be. Suddenly they find themselves, for various reasons, bereft of all interests and activities, but refusing to be "disposed of." This strikingly human article, which appears in the February issue, is made the basis of a delightful two-reel film, one of the Companion's new series of Better Films. A prize of $50.00 is offered for the best two-hundred word letter about it. See pages 2 and 65 in the new February Woman's Home Companion.

"A Line A Day"

Austin Lee had said to his two granddaughters: "Put down in these diaries the most important event every day. Just five or six words. You must do it seriously. I promise nothing." Both girls hoped for at least a share of their grandfather's huge fortune. Both girls kept the queer little books. But the things that really happened in this romantic and exciting novel by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins were by no means the things that could be put down in five or six words. The story begins in the February Companion.

There are Six Splendid Stories in the February Woman's Home Companion, besides Five Special Articles, Twelve Regular Departments, and enough Extras to make a full table of contents of 64 different items!

15 cents a copy
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February Number On Sale Today

TUNNEY AND BAGLEY SEVER RELATIONS

Boxer and Manager Agree to Dissolve Partnership of Long Standing.

WANTED TO MEET JOHNSON

Gene Was Dissatisfied Over His Failure to Get Bout Which Went to Gibbons.

Frank (Doc) Bagley, veteran lightweight boxer, and Gene Tunney, who formerly held the American light-heavyweight championship title, have parted. Information of the mutual agreement to dissolve between the manager and boxer became public yesterday when Bagley admitted he had signed a release for Tunney from a contract which has two years and three months to run before it expires. Tunney's dissatisfaction with the way his manager handled his affairs was frankly stated by Bagley to be the reason for the disruption of the combination. Bagley declared that, so far as he knew, Tunney intended in the future to conduct his own ring business. Efforts to get in touch with Tunney failed. At the boxer's home, 14 Bank Street, it was said Tunney was away on a motoring trip and the time of his return was uncertain.

Under an agreement which was signed by Bagley and Tunney, the manager relinquished all claims on Tunney's future ring affairs after Mar. Saturday, except where bouts arranged by Bagley prior to the split are involved. Tunney has consented to engage in two bouts which have been arranged by Bagley and has agreed to give Bagley a percentage of his earnings from a bout with Harry Greb if the latter match is held on or before the end of the current indoor season.

The matches Tunney will engage in for Bagley will be against Jack Renault, Canadian heavyweight, at the Arena in Philadelphia on Jan. 31, and against Chuck Wiggins, Indianapolis lightheavyweight, at the Commonwealth Sporting Club on Feb 2. The Greb-Tunney match originally was scheduled for Madison Square Garden on Dec. 8 last, but was postponed with the consent of the State Athletic Commission, because the Illinois Greb's wife prevented the American light-heavyweight champion from properly preparing himself for the defense of his title.

Match May Be Held Soon.

It is understood plans now are under way for conducting this match before the end of the indoor season. In addition to Tunney's agreement to engage in the Renault and Wiggins bouts and Bagley's relinquishment of his claims on Tunney's percentage of his earnings from a prospective Greb bout, a financial settlement was agreed to by Bagley and Tunney when the combination was dissolved. This latter detail, however, was not disclosed.

The release of Tunney virtually ends the career of one of the most prominent boxers in the management ranks of Bagley in the last six months. Mike Jackson, Bronx lightweight, is the other lad who was released by Bagley.

According to Bagley, Tunney expressed dissatisfaction over the fact that he was idle at times when the latter thought he should be engaging in ring bouts. Bagley said that Tunney's temper was aroused at his failure to secure the best matches. First Johnson when went to Tom Gibbons, St. Paul lightheavyweight.

"Gene and I served the best of friends," said Bagley yesterday. "There is no serious disagreement between us. Gene simply could not understand why he didn't get more matches through the end decided to try fixing up ones himself. It was a mistake. I have a contract which does not expire until May 1, 1923. I have notified the State Athletic Commission by letter that I am no longer Tunney's manager, save for the fact that I will share in his earnings from the Renault and Wiggins bouts and possibly in a Greb match.

Bagley Explains Situation.

"Gene's principal complaint, as far as I can make out, is his inability to get a bout against Floyd Johnson. Gene regards himself as better qualified than Tom Gibbons to meet Johnson, and I agree with him. But you cannot drag boxers into the ring with Tunney if they will not agree to box him. I can truthfully say that I have done everything possible to keep Gene active in the ring. I have found that, while there is plenty of light-heavyweight material in the ring, the question of securing matches is a difficult one to solve.

"Bagley, who has been connected with Tunney's ring career for many years, He was identified with the latter before Tunney went to France as a marine and resumed the managerial relationship upon Tunney's return from the war.

Bagley, who piloted Tunney into the American light-heavyweight championship, a title Tunney won from Battling Levinsky in a twelve-round bout in the Garden a year ago. Last Thanksgiving Day he lost the title to Harry Greb in the Garden in a fifteen-round bout and is now waiting an Greb for a return title bout.

Bagley has several other boxers under his management, included in the list are Lew Tendler, New Jersey featherweight; Izzy Rather, Bronx lightweight; Willie Herman, New Jersey welterweight; Harry (Battling) Leonard, Philadelphia lightweight; Jack Delaney, Toronto, amateur welterweight champion of the local district, and Jimmy Sullivan, Elizabeth welterweight.

GREB TO BOX SHADE IN JERSEY TONIGHT

Tidbidder Will Meet Californian in Twelve-Round Bout at Arena A. C.

Harry Greb of Pittsburgh, American light-heavyweight champion, will engage in a twelve-round bout against Billy Shade, Californian light-heavyweight, at the Arena A. C. in the Fourth Regiment Armory, Jersey City, tonight. Because of the fact that the Jersey boxing law does not permit bouts to decisions, Greb's title will not pass if he is on his feet at the end of the twelfth round, even though Shade might outpoint him. Greb can lose his title only through being knocked out or by being disqualified for a foul.

Unusual interest is reported in the match, which will witness Greb's first bout in the metropolitan district since he gained the title from Gene Tunney.

Billy Miske of Haverstraw and Lee Carnes, Harlem heavyweight, will clash in a semi-final bout, of ten rounds. David Journey of Jersey City and Harry Purdy, a local light-welterweight, are slated for six rounds.

Three ten-round bouts will be conducted tonight at the Harlem-Fairmont A. C. The principals will be Frankie Gauthier versus Johnny Williams, Marvin Wexler versus Harry Cabrera and Joe Sirera versus Frankie Curly.

Sammy Singer, rear side junior lightweight, and Kid Sullivan, Brooklyn boxer, will be opponents tonight in the main bout of twelve rounds at the Broadway Exhibition Association, Brooklyn. In three six-round bouts the contestants will be Billy Lavins versus Jack Vance, Jackie Osborn versus Jimmy Hutchinson and Al McCloskey versus Willie Jansen.

The principal bout of twelve rounds at the Brighton Rowing Club, Proctor's, tonight, will bring together Willie Gibbs and Billy Murphy.

Navy Crew Not to Compete In Intercollegiate Regatta

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—Owing to its interference with the practice cruise of the members of the crew, the Naval Academy will not have an entry this year in the Intercollegiate regatta, it was announced today by Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Superintendent of the academy. After winning at Poughkeepsie in 1921, permission was given the Navy crew to defend its honors last year and it again won, but Admiral Wilson stated at the time that the crew would not enter this year and that it was probable that it would take part only occasionally in the future.

SUN BRAE VICTOR AT HAVANA TRACK

Beats Colonel Chile by Half a Length—Mountain Lassie Triumphs for W. R. Coe.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—While the program lacked a race which ought be classified as the feature event at Oriental Park this afternoon, here summary were in order. The best field faced the starter in the fourth race, Sun Brae proved the winner, beating Col. Chile by half a length. Sun Brae made all his own pace, going the quarter in 0:22 3-5, the half in 0:46 4-5 and finishing the six furlongs in 1:12 1-5. Different Ryes, the leading favorite, lasted in the entrance entering the home stretch. This put him out of contention.

The W. R. Coe colors again showed in front at this meeting when Mountain Lassie won the third race, a dash of six furlongs for three-year-olds. Before getting to the home stretch, Lassie was trailing the leader she long enough, coming home third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:12 1-5.			

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Mountain Lassie	110	Ambrose	3
Chicago	110	Mooney	3
Wrack	110	Hanover	2
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sir Dixon	110	Ambrose	3
Sir Hal	110	Hanover	2
Sir Dixon	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose	3
Col. Chile	110	Hanover	2
Different Ryes	110	Mooney	3
Time, 1:46 2-5.			

OFFERS $100,000 FOR BOUT.

Newark Promoter Wants Champions Leonard and Walker to Meet.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—"Billy" Gilman, matchmaker for Frank Black, Newark boxing promoter, has sent a letter to Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Jack Bulger, manager of Mickey Walker, welterweight champion, offering them a purse of $100,000 for a bout between the two titleholders.

The letter, the latter says, would be delivered at the Rhenish Hall party on Decoration Day.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

For Tuesday.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and maidens; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sir Dixon	110	Ambrose
Sir Hal	110	Hanover
Sir Dixon	110	Mooney

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Mountain Lassie	110	Ambrose
Chicago	110	Mooney
Wrack	110	Hanover

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sir Dixon	110	Ambrose
Sir Hal	110	Hanover
Sir Dixon	110	Mooney

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000, for two-year-olds; maiden allowances; five furlongs.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Mountain Lassie	110	Ambrose
Chicago	110	Mooney
Wrack	110	Hanover

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sir Dixon	110	Ambrose
Sir Hal	110	Hanover
Sir Dixon	110	Mooney

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey
Sun Brae	110	Ambrose
Col. Chile	110	Hanover
Different Ryes	110	Mooney

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

ROWING

The old question of the distance of the Intercollegiate Regatta has cropped up again. At the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association here on Friday, no announcement was made as to the distance or place of holding the 1923 race. At the time it was announced that decisions had been reached on these points, but that the informing that was withheld as a matter of policy. Later developments, however, brought to light the fact that the members of the board had been unable to agree on the question of distance and that there had been a split vote, two delegates favoring three miles and two holding out for four.

Beginning in 1895 and continuing through 1904 every race was held over a four-mile course. In 1905 the distance was changed to the three-mile mark. The new course and three-mile regatta, for three years. When the rule was suspended in 1909 it was held on Lake Ontario, where only a two-mile course could be used. When in 1910 it came back to Poughkeepsie and was rowed over a three-mile course, as was the 1911 contest. Now there is a determined campaign being waged to restore the traditional distance of four miles.

The chief argument against the longer distance has always been that it was too trying for young athletes and apt to result in permanent injury. A study of rowing history produced by Coach Courtney Hughes covers a course of nearly four and a quarter miles for the years and available records fail to show any case where either university declared that an accident had occurred, permanently ill effects from the contest. Time and time again, however, the Poughkeepsie miles without objection on the part of coaching coaches or trainers.

When the three-mile distance was adopted for the Intercollegiate race it was urged that the change would not only increase the interest in the event, but would also be a better test of the ability of the crews. Experience has proved that the change has been made. Many rowing men believe that a four-mile race is the correct distance to afford a genuine, scientific test of power, eclectic accountability. It is true that records and results would be changed, but that is a matter of little moment. The thing that counts is the race. The Harvard-Yale race, for example, is a four-mile affair, and the Oxford-Cambridge contest is rowed over the same course. The Columbia-Pennsylvania race is also four miles. The Olympic regatta is rowed over a 2,000-meter course, which is a little more than a mile and a quarter. The Henley course is a mile and five furlongs.

The chief argument against the four-mile course is that it would be impossible to row it on the Hudson River, which, according to all accounts, is ideally constructed to its purposes. The Poughkeepsie stands accommodate some 50,000 persons, which, on the days of the race, are packed to the limit. Even this is considered insufficient. At the English plant the stadium overlooks only a single course, where the idea at Forest Hills will be to have three courts in the championship tournaments. It is impossible, of course, to erect a stadium with seating capacity sufficiently unlimited. The spectators must be allowed a view of the five points of play from all the seats. The Wimbledon stadium allows of this, but whether it could do so if designed to accommodate twice as many as the 14,000 allowed for is exceedingly doubtful.

The calendar of indoor court competition in this vicinity is beginning to rival that of the Summer season in the most crowded weeks. The offshoot will be reached next week when there will be a national championship in squash tennis championship, as well as events in the Eastern tournaments of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League; the first annual Metropolitan squash racquets championship; the annual indoor tennis invitation tournament for women at the Seventh Regiment Armory; the annual invitation tournament for women at the Seventh Regiment Armory; the annual invitation tournament for women at the Seventh Regiment Armory; the annual

PRINCETON SPORTS DISPLAY A PROFIT

Athletics During Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 1922, Have Net Excess of $34,295.

FOOTBALL HEADS THE LIST

Earns Net Revenue of $159,345—Baseball and Basketball Also Turn in Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Princeton's athletics for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1922, were not inaugurated at a loss as is the usual case, but on the contrary, finished the year with a net excess of $34,295. This was disclosed in the financial statement of the Princeton University Athletic Association, the full text of which was made public.

Football heads the list of sports with a net revenue at the end of the season of $159,345. This surplus was used to support the other sports which failed to meet expenses. Besides football only two sports, baseball and basketball, turned in balances.

The Rowing Association reported a deficit of only $11,774, which is exceedingly small for this sport, considering the fact that no admittance can be levied to crew races and the great cost of transporting crews and large squads.

The total deficit reported by the non-paying sports is $18,888, while the general administration and other expenses totaled $17,406. The net excess of revenues over regular expenses therefore was $68,301. A number of extraordinary expenses, however, reduced this surplus to $34,295. This fund is divided, work thereon now including a new Football Field, repairing the stadium, repairing the baseball field, &c.

The financial statement follows:

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Football net revenue	$159,345.80
Baseball net revenue	1,955.80
Basketball net revenue	2,055.80
Total	$163,356.73
Track deficit	$7,955.68
Rowing deficit	11,774.29
Freshman deficit	14,365.33
Gymnastic, swimming, tennis, hockey, wrestling, golf, soccer, lacrosse and other minor sport deficits	17,388.48
	45,388.56
Total net revenue	$117,776.73

[illegible] net revenue over all expenses for season $34,295.82

CLASS B BILLIARD TOURNEY ARRANGED

Annual State Amateur 18.2 Championship to Open This Week—Other Notes.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual New York State amateur Class B 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament which will begin under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the Recreation Academy, John and Nassau Streets, on Thursday. It is practically certain that all of the leading amateurs of this rating will engage in the event. Julius Ery won the title a year ago but he has since been graduated to Class A. Therefore, a new champion will be crowned in the coming tourney.

Among those who have signified their intention of competing in the tourney are Sidney Brandt, who won the metropolitan Class C championship a year ago and who has been promoted to Class B; Robert M. Rosenquist, Class C champion; Charles Ruff, Class D champion; C. J. Steinhauer, J. B. Jensen, C. J. Steinhauer, Al Young and C. P. Mathews.

Barney Allner has clinched first place in the Manhattan handicap pocket billiard tournament in progress at the Recreation Academy, Manhattan. He has won four of the five games he has played.

The standing follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Player			
Player			
Player			
Player			
Player			
Player			

Play for Club Title.

Three clubs which will compete in the final round of the pocket billiard tournament to decide the club championship of Brooklyn will be decided this week at Lawler Brothers' Academy.

The standing of the clubs follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] A. A.			
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] Beach Y. C.			
[illegible] A. C.			

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] K. of C.			
[illegible] Council K. of C.			
[illegible] Club			
[illegible] Club			
[illegible] A. C.			

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
[illegible] Club			
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] A. C.			
[illegible] A. A.			
[illegible] A. C.			

SPEED SKATERS TO RACE AT CHICAGO

Five Champions Among Sixty Stars Entered in National Outdoor Tourney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—One of the largest fields of speed skaters ever gathered on the ice will compete in the national outdoor championship tournament here Jan. 26, 27 and 28, it was announced today. It will be the first time the national event has been held here.

About sixty skaters will take part in the tournament and Chicago, with five champions, heads the list of representatives. At the top is Willie Hakmarvik, winner of the international outdoor championship at Lake Placid, N. Y., last year, as well as the diamond medal trophy at Saranac Lakes, N. Y. Others include Roy McWhirter, winner of the open national outdoor championship at Pittsburgh, N. Y.; Harrel Kinder, Western champion last year, and Eddie Reed, who won championship honors in the East last year.

Charley Jewtraw, Middle Atlantic champion, who represented the country in the Olympic games, will compete at Lake Placid. In the senior men's team, and Charlie Gorman, Canadian national champion, who will represent St. John, and Joe Mann, international indoor titleholder and former national outdoor champion, are expected to be strong contenders for Stadtmuller's crown.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS.

All-Stars Defeat Japanese Baseball Team, 17 to 6, in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—The American major league baseball players who have been touring the Orient, won their first game in Hawaii from the Asahi Japanese team today, 17 to 6. The Americans all-stars got five runs in the third inning, Kelly, Falk and Hoffman each knocked home runs over the left field fence, and Stengel lifted a home run over the centre field fence.

TO MANAGE PENN STATE.

R. E. Langsdorf Will Have Charge of Military Football Next Fall.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 21.—R. E. Langsdorf of Mount Union has been elected to manage the Penn State football eleven for 1923, the latter coaching as a result of two years of hard work as an assistant manager. Langsdorf is a member of the junior class in the liberal arts school.

JOHN FORSYTHE
20 WEST 34TH STREET
(ADJOINING WALDORF-ASTORIA)

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These very exclusive shirts, custom tailored, represent the choicest collection of the world's finest silk shirtings offered in a host of beautiful designs, conservative, sportive or plain white.

English Broadcloth Shirts
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The greatest value of the season—lustrous, enduring English Broadcloth with colored Satin stripes, in white, tan or grey. Also the very highest grade of French Flannel or English woven Madras found only in the finest made-to-order shirts selling at 7.00 to 9.00.

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Also included are the newest jacquarded American Broadcloths in beautiful designs, as well as the finest Domestic Madrases. A wide diversity of patterns and colorings, including all white.

SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE
MEN'S SUITS
and
OVERCOATS

$39 SUITS WERE $50 to $60

$53.50 SUITS WERE $65 to $80

$35 COATS WERE $50 to $60

$53.50 COATS WERE $65 to $80

$235 RACCOON COATS WERE $300

THESE GARMENTS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FROM REGULAR STOCK AND ADHERE TO THE ESTABLISHED STANDARDS OF DESIGN, CHARACTER AND WORTH THEY REPRESENT FINCHLEY DEVELOPMENT AT ITS BEST

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Today—A SALE of
6,500 Men's Pajamas
at 1.95
Regularly 2.50 to 5.00

They are cut full and roomy, and of course perfectly tailored in mercerized cloths, cheviot, crepe, or woven madras of a very serviceable character.

The assortment includes neat jacquard effects, silk stripes, satin stripes, self stripes, self figures and solid colors.

Each suit is trimmed with silk frogs, large pearl buttons and silk braids. Small, medium, large, and extra large sizes. We urge you to take advantage of this offering early—it will be a long time before you can again step into such real sleeping comfort at anything near the modest price of 1.95.

Street Floor

Men's Imported Camel's Hair Color
Wool Dressing Robes
Regularly sold at 24.50 to 30.00
Reduced to 15.75

Just one hundred of these splendid robes, very skilfully made of excellent quality English wool, in the much desired camel's hair color. The collar, cuffs and pockets of each garment are attractively finished with silk cord and braid, and to further promote their desirability, every robe is set-off with an entire silk girdle. Sizes are incomplete. *Fifth Floor*

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8,400 PAIRS of
Clocked Wool Hose for Men
will be offered today at
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Three Pairs for 1.00. A most opportune sale indeed, in which we present perfect hose of wool combined with cotton. Every pair is finished with side clocks, and can be had in heather mixtures and camel's hair shades. Sizes 10 to 11½. *Street Floor*

IDEFLASH

S stands for Search—and search is for Style. And the smart sloping lines of Ide collars make them a revelation in comfort.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., INC.
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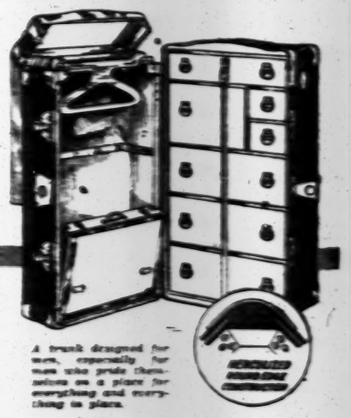
Built for Bumps
absorbs the shocks



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1923.

AN IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The report on the city transit problem published this morning by the Merchants' Association of New York is of first-class value. It is the work of a committee of experts. They have been studying the questions involved for a long time, without fear or favor. Personalities they put entirely out of their findings. The political bearing of the subject they pass by as by-match notice. They are not concerned with winning votes, but with doing something for the great body of passengers who are overcrowding our transit facilities, and whose larger interests have been almost lost sight of in the squabbling of politicians.

What the Merchants' Association committee has done is to take the two plans for subway extension before the public and subject them to minute scrutiny and searching analysis. The committee is not at all averse to upholding the Transit Commission in every particular. It shows how that body entered into the inheritance of preceding commissions and has built upon foundations already laid. Some of the recommendations of the Transit Commission are criticised and disapproved by the report to the Merchants' Association. But as a whole the plans worked out by Chairman McAneny and his associates are commended as the more promising, both as contemplating a unified system of rapid transit and as being of a kind that can be financed without calling upon the city for funds.

In reference to the alternative proposals put forth in the name of the Mayor, the committee does not question the sincere desire of Mr. Hylan to provide transit facilities commensurate with the growing needs of the city. But it pronounces the City Hall scheme seriously defective from the technical point of view and absolutely impossible of execution in face of the present state of the city's finances. Even if New York were not committed to spend vast sums in the near future on schools and public improvements, the borrowing power of the city would be wholly inadequate to provide the $300,000,000 or $600,000,000 which the Mayor himself admits would be necessary to carry out his plan. After submitting the city's financial condition to a close examination, noting the increments of credit due from year to year, to increased valuations, and making every allowance for future additions, the deliberate conclusion of the Merchants' Association committee is that "the "city will not have a single dollar "available from its own resources for "the purposes of subway construction "during the next five years."

This is the sufficient expert comment on Mayor Hylan's happy-go-lucky belief that the real estate values in the city will jump so rapidly that $300,000,000 will be added to the city's borrowing capacity in the next few years. Even if that were so, what does the Mayor propose to do with $300,000,000 of that sum? Why, to "recapture" a part of the existing subways. In other words, he would lay out nearly $300,000,000 of the city's funds without adding a single mile to subway construction. Moreover, as has been repeatedly shown, recapture of some of the existing lines would simply mean tearing the system apart and compelling great numbers of subway patrons to pay two fares.

Summing up its careful investigation of the Mayor's subway proposals, the committee concludes:

> The plan is the most expensive in operation yet proposed. It must operate under a deficit until or unless a fare more than 5 cents is established. Even this fare is based upon the same operating result and calls now existing in the operating companies. Under municipal operation, as proposed in the plan, the operating ratio would be increased by the mere fact of public operation. Consequently, a greater deficit than we estimate would ensue, and probably a second fare would be required in order that there might be no deficit.

This whole impartial and intensive inquiry and report ought to be read prayerfully by Governor Smith. If he look to its engineering and financial significance, he might be shaken somewhat in his purpose to abolish the Transit Commission out of hand and to turn everything over to the control of the City Hall. Members of the Legislature, also, should find time to weigh this independent judgment as to the best solution of the rapid transit problems in this city. We have had too much politics in the business, too many crazy opinions. The committee of the Merchants' Association has done a great public service by calling attention to the fundamentals, and unless skill and impartiality and disinterestedness are to be hunted ruthlessly pitched out of the window of the State Capitol, the material here gathered and set forth with such clearness and convincing argument must have a marked influence on pending rapid transit legislation.

MORE THAN THE DEBT INVOLVED.

The failure of the American and British Debt Commissions to come to a final agreement about refunding may prove only a temporary embarrassment. Further negotiations in London may lead to a settlement. The anxiety of the Washington Administration over the delay is perfectly intelligible. When the adjustment of the debt is fixed, the plan will have to be laid by President Harding before Congress. Naturally, he would desire to have it taken up by the present Congress, in which sentiment would more strongly favor a reasonable settlement than it might in the next Congress. The Administration would prefer to invoke its authority when most unquestioned. Hence the haste with which the British Commissioners sailed for London may be taken as an indication that a decided effort will be made to bring the whole controversy to a decision before the 4th of March.

Important and urgent as is the question of debt refunding, other questions are wrapped up with it which are of still greater consequence. Refunding of the debt would mean that a possible cause of friction between the United States and Great Britain had been happily got out of the way. If the matter is left pending for months to come, all sorts of unpleasantness might rise out of it. From every point of view the desirability of sponging this item off the slate must be admitted by all. We don't want a long, dragging negotiation which has in it the possibility of misunderstanding and even quarreling.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the disagreement may soon be put in the way of satisfactory settlement. In the present disturbed condition of affairs throughout the world it is almost vital that Great Britain and the United States should see eye to eye. Their position among the nations, their relations with each other, the opportunities which now lie before them and which may become still more pressing in the immediate future, are such that, not only in their own interest but in that of the entire world community, the heartiest and fullest co-operation between them would be for the general good. Let the differences about the British debt be compared as speedily as possible, by all means; but let it not be forgotten, either, that special obligations are laid upon the two countries which they can best discharge by working in harmony.

"THE BIRTH OF A NEW ERA"

Five union miners indicted for the murder of one of the twenty non-union men slaughtered in the Herrin strike massacre last June have been acquitted at Marion, the county seat of Williamson County, which is a law unto itself. While this result was expected, there seems to be no reason to believe that the guilt of the defendants was established beyond a reasonable doubt. The jury was out almost twenty-seven hours. It is said to have agreed on the verdict of "Not guilty" for four of the defendants on the first ballot, and that its longer deliberation was caused about the guilt of one of them.

This indicates a conscientious and fair spirit. Some five weeks were consumed in impanelling the jury. It was composed of eleven farmers and one miner. Two of the farmers had formerly been miners. The miner, a third cousin of one defendant, was accepted on his assertion that his opinion would not be prejudiced; that it would be fair and honest and according to the preponderance of evidence. Three other jurors were peremptorily acquitted with one or more of the defendants and their families. The State had the right to make 180 peremptory challenges. Farming and mining are closely mingled in Williamson County. Many must have followed at different times both callings.

This seems to have been as good a jury of the vicinage as could be obtained. "If we cannot convict with "this jury, we cannot convict with any jury," seemed for the State now said to have said. There was a crowd of witnesses for the defense, which tried to prove "justification"; that the riot and murders resulted from aggressive acts by armed guards at the mines, and to establish alibis for all the defendants. The alibi witnesses testified that some of the defendants was in the crowd that accompanied the non-union men who had surrendered at the mines, only to be murdered through the streets of Herrin to the cemetery on its outskirts and slain. These witnesses described the men who had charge of the prisoners as "dark, foreign looking," strangers to Herrin. They also swore that they didn't see any shots of the prisoners.

We don't know what the jury thought of this convenient theory. The State had a strong case, but there was a swarm of witnesses for the defense. The Attorney General of Illinois believes that all the defendants were guilty and that they were acquitted on account of "a spirit of in- "timidation that prevails in the Herrin district today." The acquitted men with eight others are under indictment for another riot murder. Presumably they will be hailed out immediately and nothing more will be done. A Grand Jury indicted forty-eight persons for murder. Nothing is likely to come of these indictments. Twenty-two men were murdered. Their murderers are to go unpunished. After the acquittal of the five their attorneys were good enough to assure the country that they "feel happy at "the result—happy because this may "end right to be the birth of a "new era in industrial conditions in "America."

With respect, it is the same old era. The great principle that "might is "not always right" has again been "vindicated." If we commend the vain efforts of the State of Illinois successfully to prosecute the Herrin murderers, what can be said to exculpate the Governor of Illinois, who might have prevented the massacre by sending troops to Herrin in time, as a representative of the State Adjutant General, on the spot in Herrin, strongly urged? These twenty-two unpunished and unpunishable murders are ghastly testimony to political cowardice.

VETERANS' BUREAU TROUBLES.

In the Veterans' Bureau, which is spending almost half a billion dollars a year for the relief of ex-service men and which has 31,000 employés housed in many buildings, there is always a great deal of internal strife and discord. This complicated Federal machine in consequence does not work effectively. There is more than a suspicion that many of the unclassified appointments are made to please the politicians. Men who owe their jobs in the Veterans' Bureau to members of Congress or to local bosses do not as a rule make good subordinates. Their allegiance is to their patron, not to the executive set over them, who may be thoroughly competent and devoted to the interests of the ex-service men. There was recently a shake-up of the New England headquarters at Boston. Colonel Charles R. Forbes, the National Director, after holding an inquiry behind closed doors, upheld of the conditions he found there as a "mess of intrigue "and petty politics." Several executives were relieved and ordered to Washington for reassignment. Why were not the worst of them dismissed? A temporary organization was effected, and it was placed on probation for a month. The offices were removed from the business district of Boston, where the rental was $150,000 a year, to the army bins, where the expense of quarters could be cut to $5,000. This was a reform worth while.

Within a few days Colonel Forbes has been obliged to reorganize the headquarters force at Washington. He would not comment upon what he had done, except to say that efficiency was his object. Several officers of the medical division have returned to their army duties. One of them, Colonel R. U. Patterson, director of that division, said: "Every one has known "that there would be more changes," a statement that carried its own implication. The places of the medical officers, who are needed by Secretary Weeks in the military service, will be filled by civilians. If they are not filled as well, Colonel Forbes will have a heavier burden than ever to carry. It seems to be settled that he will remain in the responsible position of Director of the Veterans' Bureau. Colonel Forbes, like Brig. Gen. Sawyer, Chief Co-ordinator in the Federal Hospitalization Board, has not always pleased the American Legion and other ex-service men's organizations, but President Harding is standing by them both, convinced that their hearts are in the work. The New York Department of the American Legion at its convention in Syracuse demanded the removal of General Sawyer, and at the national convention in New Orleans the administration of the Veterans' Bureau was bitterly assailed by some of the spellers. Hospital care of the veterans was the sore subject. There could be no doubt that the management of the private hospitals was scandalous in many cases. No sick or disabled veteran wants to go to a private hospital that is conducted to make money out of the Government. The evils complained of should be cured when the hospitals built with the millions appropriated by the Langley bill are ready for patients. Then there should be beds enough for all and expert treatment for the patients.

What is wrong with the administration of the Veterans' Bureau, which in the view of soldier organizations seldom functions properly, it would not be easy to say. The appropriations made by Congress are liberal; consolidation of the War Risk Bureau, the Vocational Training Bureau and branches of the Public Health Service has done away with duplicated tasks and thus simplified operation; Colonel Forbes spends all his time upon his exacting duties, and he does not lack courage in the discharge of them; and in many of the districts he is served by competent assistants, whom he should hold dear to him, for they are as devoted to the welfare of the ex-service men as he is. Still all does not go well, and the American Legion has good cause for dissatisfaction. Two things are obviously wrong with the Veterans' Bureau: It is unwieldy in operation because its chiefs and the rank and file contain many more workers than are needed; and the organization is honeycombed with politics. Money that should be applied to the needs of deserving veterans is wasted on superfluous salaries, rentals and office costs. The politicians with their meddling are always a demoralizing influence, but they are harder to shake off than barnacles from a ship's bottom. If Colonel Forbes can get rid of the politicians, he will have a happier family and accomplish a great deal more for the ex-service men.

MYSTERIOUS MR. BOYDEN.

People who never knew Mr. Roland W. Boyden in his combative days can hardly be blamed if they begin to think of him as a character of fiction. He is a man of mystery—the Solitary Horseman of old-time romance; he ever deserves to be compared with the Man in the Iron Mask. Certainly he resembles that luckless prisoner in that the mask was put on him by force. Mr. Hoover has masked his unofficial observer, even if he didn't muzzle him. No wonder Senators say "there has been too much gun-shooting." Perhaps the unkindest Senator who tells us that "we were very "nearly up to our necks in deep water "not so very long ago" exaggerates; perhaps he doesn't. The point is that nobody knows, and Mr. Hoover won't let us know.

Not every one who loves darkness rather than light does so because his deeds are evil. Mr. Hoover probably prefers darkness for the same reason that Santa Claus comes at night—because it gives him a chance to do virtuously without interference or observation. Nevertheless, in a country which likes to think that it is self-governed there is bound to be suspicion and ill-natured comment when nobody knows what, if anything, the Government is doing. It was not always so, but in this as in other things Mr. Wilson set a precedent that seriously annoys his successors. He got the world habituated to some degree of visibility in diplomatic procedure, and every nation in the world has followed his example, to greater or less degree. Only Mr. Hoover pursues the obscure methods of Buchanan and Buchanan's Bellman, apparently forgetting that the one great success of his foreign policy was accomplished by standing out under the spotlight and broadcasting his demands around the world.

The airplane and submarine were American inventions which for a long time were without honor in their own country. As much can be said for two more recent inventions, open diplomacy and the League of Nations. Yet in the end even America had to have airplanes and submarines.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

A lapse's dozen of statutes and legal decisions by courts of last resort of States and nation are thrown into the discard by a simple traffic agreement regarding the first consolidation of transcontinental railways. As all transcontinental rail routes compete for traffic at Ogden, the traffic agreement reported on Saturday affects all transcontinental systems, present or future. Presumably all other consolidations may be settled as this one has been—by economic rather than legal considerations. The history of the case may almost be said to constitute a mockery and destructive criticism of the interference of law with business, when the law undertakes to compel agreement upon matters of discretion in which conduct plays a minor part.

The Central Pacific and Union Pacific were built under the Pacific Railway acts of generations ago. The Central was built eastward from the Pacific Ocean as the western half of our first cross-continent line. The Union Pacific was built westward and depended on the Central for its access to the Pacific Coast, as the Central Pacific depended on the Union Pacific for eastward traffic. The growth was of a single system, not two. They did together what neither could have done alone, and everybody was benefited. The trouble between them began long after the lease in 1885 of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific, which was built to give a rail and water connection competitive with the two other Pacifics. Central Pacific needed the help of the Southern Pacific for the settlement of its accounts with the Government under the Pacific Railway acts, and when Mr. Huntington died Union Pacific saw the opportunity in 1901 of buying an interest in Southern Pacific to make sure that its California connections via Central Pacific would not fall into unfriendly ownership. Both earlier step dictated the next. There was neither malice in the combinations nor foresight as to what would follow.

In 1906 the lumbermen and pasturemen felt outraged by the combinations which now they are promoting and some would make compulsory. One Federal suit under the Sherman law compelled the separation of the Southern and Union Pacifics. Another suit under the same statute compelled the separation of the Southern and Central Pacifics. The combinations were both equally natural, the latter even more so than the former. The Central was the nucleus from which the Southern grew as naturally as plant from seed. Central gathers all Pacific Coast traffic from Portland south to Texas, and needs an outlet which the other Pacifics do not furnish on the routes far to the north. Now, after the compulsory disintegrations of all these natural combinations and despite all the statutes and decisions of divorce, they are reconstituted by a mere traffic agreement, with the blessing of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in defiance of both Congress and the Supreme Court. That comes about by the enactment of the "consolidation act, ignoring the Sherman act. How nicely are balanced the considerations under the Transportation act appears from the fact that the opinion of the commission rejects the advice given by its own chosen and highly competent adviser, Professor Ripley. When all the regulators disagree the railways come into their own and the laws are made to seem foolish.

The traffic agreement is of much more general effect than merely the settlement between the sundry Pacifics already named. The Western Pacific receives access to the San Francisco business, for which it has competed at a disadvantage, and the Western Pacific is dominant in another cross-continent combination. The entire Middle West will receive better service than ever before, or than it could get by any number of statutes. Oregon is assured that Southern Pacific will get a better and more secure entry, and out, for all its business than it could expect if Southern and Central Pacific were sundered. In that case Central's route would stop 191 miles from Oregon, whereas the line under construction is now made sure of completion at the demand of the Oregon Railroad Commission. The fly in the ointment is doubt what action the courts will taken when the traffic agreement is submitted for approval according to its terms, and they are confronted with the confusion which has resulted from reckless legislation and uneconomic litigation.

THE GHOST OF A CHANCE.

Suggestions have come from various high sources that the intervention of the League of Nations be invoked in the Ruhr situation. Whether or not these have any practical value at the moment, they at any rate call our attention afresh to the only agency extant in the world that can by any chance—and it seems but the ghost of a chance just now—take the place of the appeal economic hand of France in dealing with this critical situation. It is futile and nagging to say that we might have prevented all this continuing conflict if we had but acted up to our highest impulses as a people, if we had but taken our sacrificial part in settling what was but half finished when the war ended—if we had only taken our chance to lead or help to lead the world out of its awful woe when we clearly had the chance. But the sad truth is that we lost that chance.

A noted preacher suggested yesterday that we are as a people, or at any rate as a Government, much like the giant King Saul, who prospered for a time under the wise advice of the prophet Samuel, but who turned from it and, after the prophet's death, when trouble came in consequence of his disobedience to the vision, went in disguise to a "familiar spirit" and asked her to summon the ghost of the dead prophet. He wanted to know what to do in dealing with the Philistines, whose country he had occupied. The posthumous advice came too late for one in Saul's mood. It may be too late for us to do anything in the present situation. Perhaps there is not even the ghost of a chance. But whether the policy of force to which France felt herself driven succeeds or fails, there will be a greater need than ever for a world co-operating agency to prevent such another outgrowth. And unless indeed, what has been done to change world conditions as to make it necessary for the nations to start all over again, the one conceivable agency is the League of Nations, as it is or as it may be evolved to meet new needs.

The League of Nations that was our first chance is now our last chance. Are we going to let it pass and drive our children or children's children to the cave of Endor to consult the ghost of that chance?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Its Bearing Wider Than Ecclesiastical.

There is much more in Bishop Manning's letter to Dr. Grant than its immediate bearing on the utterance which caused it to be written. It constitutes, too, a lesson, much needed, these days, on the real nature of free speech and the right of everybody, in such a country as this one, to believe what he chooses and to tell the truth as he sees it.

At frequently recurring intervals some clergyman, and even oftener some collegiate professor or instructor, says something or teaches something that grieves or offends those upon whom depends the retention of his place in the church or college. Now and then such a person is dismissed, after a controversy more or less bitter and sensational, and all too often he goes away claiming sympathy as a martyr and the victim of oppression. All too often he gets from people who share his beliefs the sympathy he claims—and not infrequently he is able to capitalize his well advertised woes and to become both more famous and more prosperous than he was before.

In most of these cases, no rights, of free speech or other, have been violated, and there would have been no trouble whatever if the clergyman or professor had done what he should have done and exactly what Bishop Manning tells Dr. Grant he must do—resent or resign. Freedom neither of speech nor of opinion is violated when these alternatives are presented, and he who does not accept and act on one or the other of them has no grievance if effective measures are taken to make him seek other scenes for promulgating doctrines which, with or without reason, are viewed with disfavor by those who have been paying for his services or under whose authority he voluntarily had placed himself.

Interpretations and Denial Are Different.

As was to be expected—as was indeed inevitable—Bishop Manning made very clear in his letter to Dr. Grant that he did not deny to the latter the privilege of modifying or even of abandoning beliefs once held by him and still held by his Church as represented by its authorized representatives. The Bishop explicitly repudiates the desire as well as the intention to silence him. He proudly proclaims that in the Church to which both have belonged wide liberty in the interpretation of creeds is accorded, but he quotes with approval words of the late Dr. Forman to the effect that interpretation of a creed is one thing and denial of it is quite another.

He makes plain his earnest hope that if Dr. Grant finds himself in conscience unable to carry out longer the promises made at the time of his ordination he will go where no obligation to fulfill them exists, and so to prevent undergoing a trial for heresy of which there could be but one result.

Appreciated Best In Cleveland.

There may or may not be significance in the fact that public enthusiasm for the so suitable Cox's increase in direct ratio with the enlarging of his distance from the Atlantic seaboard. Here he had only a cordial welcome from a minute fraction of the ten or fifteen million people living in the metropolitan area. Most of them seemed to be moved toward him by curiosity rather than by faith, and our experts in his own field—the psychiatrists and neurologists—after hearing him in action and hearing what he had to say, turned away in kindly silence and went on about their several businesses.

In Washington, though our President, because of an indisposition which was confined to a cold in the head, did not receive the distinguished visitor, there were great numbers who did, and they were noticeably more demonstrative than even the most fervent of New Yorkers had been in expressing their belief in his powers. It was not until he reached Cleveland that M. Cox had a reception that must have excited in him as much of surprise as of pleasure. There he was met by huge crowds, all of whom took vehement pains to prove their appreciation of his greatness—and the size of their expectations that he would cure their ills without making it compulsory to replace doctors do, go through tiresome routines of dieting and exercise and abandon all the fleecer of their bad habits.

It was the beautiful simplicity of Coxism that took Cleveland—and perhaps it was the beautiful simplicity of Coxism that took M. Cox. Anyhow, he must have been delighted at the multitudes that swarmed about him in the streets and in his hotel, and at the eagerness with which the rather large admission fees to his lecture were paid. Nobody charges him with being necessary to—he is everybody else, many live, and travel is expensive.

Incidentally, in Cleveland no more than here was the real purpose of his hand-clasping exhibitions understood by those whom it so much impressed. Its object is to sift out from among his partisans those who are more than normally suggestible in other words, those on whom his attempts at "cure" are most likely to be successful. That, too, is beautifully simple, but it is an old device, though as new to the mass of Coué devotees.

Aid for Montenegrins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in this country a Montenegrin Relief Mission headed by Dr. Vladimir Peroutitch, Delegate General of the Montenegrin Central Relief Association, with offices at 31 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York. This mission came here under highest recommendations to American authorities and funds should be sent to the mission for distribution direct to Montenegrins, and not through Serb channels political or otherwise.

CRISTOLO.

Delegate Plenipotentiary of Montenegro.
New York, Jan. 16, 1923.

A Coue Clinic at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two little four-year-olds were sitting on the floor, cutting out paper dolls, Janet, without lifting her head or stopping her work, said impressively: "Ellen, do you know that every day, in every way, I'm getting better and better?" Ellen dropped her scissors and, leaning forward, gazed at Janet in awe. "Then, it is a secret work, she said. "Are you?" E. V. C.
New York, Jan. 17, 1923.

MIRACLES.

My garden that but yesterday was frozen, bare and brown,
Now overnight has changed into a bit of Spotless Town,
With carpets underfoot as white and soft as—Bolshevism.

The lilacs and laburnum trees no longer shiver there,
But ermine robes and caps to match upon their stark boughs wear.
While coverings of velvet drape the bushes everywhere.

And what was once a bird-bath with a curving cement lid
Looks like a frosted Mitchaby cake or sugar pyramid—
Under a glistening mass of white its ugliness is hid!

Oh, miracle of fairy fables! Oh, magic wizardry,
Which gives our world this coverlet of snowlike purity!
The marvel of the falling snow is ever new to me!

MARIE V. CARUTHERS.

BLUE LAW FORCES LOSE.

Courts Enable Jersey City Movies to Give Sunday Shows.

A sharp engagement on Saturday in Jersey City's blue law war came very near putting the Sunday theatres out of business yesterday, but the liberal forces won an eleventh-hour victory and six scheduled movie-vaudeville performances were held, to the delight of audiences that filled the theatres. A committee of ministers, organized to prevent Sunday shows, took the offensive on Saturday when they went before Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze and obtained a warrant charging William B. Quinn, Director of Public Safety, with nonfeasance for failing to close the Sabbath shows. Mr. Quinn surrendered and was paroled for a hearing at a date not yet set.

Thereupon orders were issued to the police not to permit the advertised performances to occur yesterday. But just as orders were about to be issued to police captains to that end early in the morning, the theatre interests countered with a restraining order obtained from Vice Chancellor John Bentley. Mr. Bentley only recently quitted the position now held by Mr. Quinn. As Director of Public Safety he permitted benefit performances. The question is to be threshed out before him this morning.

It has been a yearly custom to keep shows going on Sundays in Jersey City while the Legislature is in session in order to further the agitation for repeal of the blue laws.

COURSE ON POLITICS.

Many Women to Lecture at the National School of Democracy.

Party organization will be one of the principal subjects taught at the National School of Democracy to be held at the Hotel Commodore under the direction of the Democratic National Committee from Jan. 29 to Feb. 3. Co-operation between national and State organizations, the organization of Democratic women's clubs, the mechanics of organization and putting on a campaign will be dealt with on succeeding days.

Lecturers in this course will include Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of the Democratic National Committee; Miss Annie H. Mathews, Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harvey W. Wilson, Miss Nancy Cook, Mrs. Elisabeth Colburn and Miss Esther G. Ogden of New York; Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch of Connecticut; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough of Illinois, Mrs. Sam Wilson of Kentucky; Mrs. Ella Meredith of Colorado; Mrs. Harriman M. Simmons of New Jersey; Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke and Mrs. L. Benton Tuner of Ohio; Miss Mary Mack Archer and Miss Gertrude Ely of Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. Rg Puttangall of Michigan; Mrs. Sidney L. Bradley, Mrs. Ella Jean Flanders and Mrs. St. Clair L. Moss of Missouri; Miss Lavinia Engle of Maryland; Mrs. Peter Gleason of Minnesota; Mrs. Ben Blough of West Virginia; Miss Lystra Jewell Brown of West Virginia, and Miss Belle Kearny of Mississippi.

BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY.

Chamber of Commerce Sounds Business Men on Publication.

Do you want a Brooklyn city directory and will you support it if it is published? This question is being asked of every business man of Brooklyn by the Postal Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber announced yesterday that a Brooklyn directory would cost from $175,000 to $225,000. Brooklyn is one of the few large cities in the United States without a directory. H. L. Polk & Co., publishers of the New York City directory and those of 320 other cities argue that half the business and professional men of Brooklyn wish a directory and state that if the Chamber can verify this opinion a directory will be published immediately.

The Chamber states that it is impossible to find a name other than those listed in the telephone directory. The Gas Company of Brooklyn has a mailing list of 650,000 names. Other large concerns have enormous mailing lists which they keep up to date at a great expense. Almost all of them, according to the statement, would save this work if Brooklyn had a city directory.

Walter H. Burton, the Postmaster, is one of the foremost advocates of the city directory.

BRADY FOR ART THEATRE.

Says Church and State Co-operation Would Uplift the Drama.

A plea for co-operation between the theatre and the Church in bringing better plays to the American stage was made by William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, speaking yesterday at a symposium on the drama in the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

"The Moscow Art Theatre is getting tremendous support in New York just now," said Mr. Brady. "Why shouldn't there be a New York Art Theatre or a Boston or a Philadelphia Art Theatre? The trouble is that we don't respect our theatres as people do abroad, and the Church is partly to blame. The managers are ready to produce the best plays, but the public doesn't go to see them. If the State and the theatre and the Church would co-operate there would not be a single unclean play produced in our theatres."

The Rev. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's, praised the movement to uplift the drama.

"The trouble is," remarked Dr. Guthrie, "that the only things Americans take seriously are money and music."

K. OF C. CHALLENGES KLAN.

Offers $5,000 Reward for Proof of Anti-Protestant Oath.

A reward of $5,000 to any person who could prove that an alleged anti-Protestant oath was administered to entrants into the Knights of Columbus would be advertised in five Texas cities, beginning today, it was announced yesterday by the supreme officers of the K. of C. at their meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria. This oath, said by the K. of C. officials to be spurious, was being circulated through Texas and other States by Ku Klux Klan and other organs, it was said.

At yesterday's session of the Committee on Education and Welfare Activities for ex-Service Men, Claude G. Harris, Director of the National Service Division of the American Legion, urged the need of funds for helping tubercular veterans stranded in the Southwest without money. Mr. Harris said that fully 15,000 veterans who had sought those regions to be cured were in great hardship and without proper care.

GIVE BIBLE TEACHER $500.

Men's Class in Mount Vernon Praises Dr. O. F. Bartholow.

The Bartholow Bible Class, Mount Vernon, N. Y., which claims to be the largest men's Bible class in the world—its membership being 1,356—presented a check for $500 and a set of felicitous resolutions to the Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow, its founder and teacher, at the weekly meeting yesterday morning in the Methodist Church, of which Dr. Bartholow is pastor. Nearly 700 of the members were present.

This afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Bartholow will sail for a trip 'around the world, on the Empress of France. Last week friends of Mrs. Bartholow gave a tea in her honor and gave her $125 in gold.

GALLERIES SHOW HOLBEIN PAINTING

Portrait of von Hertenstein, Said to Have Been Recently Rediscovered, Is Here.

PRICE NOT MADE PUBLIC

Seven Others by Same Artist Are in New York, One in the Museum of Art.

The arrival in this country of a Holbein painting, said to have been recently rediscovered, was announced yesterday by the F. Kleinberger Galleries, Inc., 725 Fifth Avenue.

This is a portrait of Jacob von Hertenstein, Knight and Mayor of Lucerne, Switzerland. Jacob was the father of Benedict von Hertenstein, whose portrait by Holbein is in the Altman collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Both of the von Hertensteins were friends of Holbein. The older von Hertenstein had a series of frescoes on the outside of his house in Lucerne painted by Holbein in 1517. These have been preserved and are in the Basle Galleries. Holbein also painted a series of frescoes for the Hertensteins in their country place, Buona Castle, on the Lake of Zug. Among these decorations are paintings of the Mayor on horseback, followed by two sons.

The portrait of the Mayor is said to be the eighth Holbein in the United States, all in New York. It is the third picture in this country belonging to the period when Holbein lived in Switzerland and before he went to England. The price paid for the new Holbein has not been made public.

The existence of this particular painting was known for hundreds of years, but it was said to have dropped out of sight a few decades ago. In 1826 the portrait was described by Ulrich Hegner, the art critic. It was then in the hands of Franz Ludwig von Hertenstein, the last member of the Hertenstein family. He sold it to the painter, Marquard Wocher. It was later acquired by Wynn Ellis, an eccentric collector, who brought together a large collection of masterpieces in England.

Ellis kept his paintings very much to himself, rarely allowing an outsider to see them. After Ellis's death most of the paintings were sold, but this Holbein was not among them. It remained in the hands of the heirs, but a little more than a year ago it was brought to the attention of experts. Dr. Paul Ganz, the greatest expert on Holbein, visited the house where the painting was kept and reported it to be the portrait which had been missing since it was sold by Marquard Wocher.

The size is fourteen and a half by twenty-one inches. Its preservation is almost perfect. Minute cracks in the neck and the background are barely visible. The color is as fresh as if the work had been done yesterday.

Von Hertenstein is shown in this portrait turned to the right, against a blue background. His hands, as well kept and bejeweled as those of a fine lady, rest on a chequered table carpet of brilliant colors. The Mayor's expression is that of a man well pleased with himself, very self-possessed, conscious of wealth and position. It suggests that the Mayor of Lucerne was a personage of the first magnitude and that Hertenstein understood it well. He wears a round, silk cap, wonderfully embroidered, the details being copied by the painter with almost microscopic fineness. Heavy reddish hair, combed back to the scalp in ringlets, is reproduced with similar faithfulness. Where the edge of a rich furred collar appears against the background, the meticulous artist has painted each particular hair of the peculiar pattern which is seen on the brocade of the rich velvet gown.

The architectural background of the picture is an arch, through which a brilliant blue sky appears. The renaissance arch repeats a design occurring in a frontispiece to a book title of 1517 for the printer Frobenius in Lucerne. The idea evidently was borrowed from the Hertenstein house, where mermaids and cupids are sculptured on both sides of the arched doorway as they appear in the painting.

This was painted nine years before Holbein went to London, when the young artist enjoyed great honors and painted many of the worthies of the period. To the London period belongs his miniature of Erasmus, which is now in the Metropolitan Museum. There are not more than a dozen pictures of the 1515-1529 period of the painter's life known to be in existence.

MAYOR ENDORSES BLOOM.

Praises Platform of Candidate for Representative in 19th District.

Mayor Hylan yesterday endorsed Sol Bloom, Democratic candidate for Representative in the Nineteenth Congressional District at the special election, Jan. 30, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Smithwick. In a letter to Mr. Bloom, the Mayor said:

"Nothing is more important than that our lawmakers at Washington shall be men of ability who possess the human quality of sympathy. Through natural capacity and perseverance you have risen from circumstances of great difficulty and hardship to one of our most successful business men. The struggles of the poor are known to you, and you will see that justice is meted out.

"I was particularly impressed with your excellent platform, * * * where by a strong appeal in your advocacy of the tariff taxation, the intelligent administration of the National Government in an efficient and economical manner, the granting of a bonus to soldiers and the passage of all needed social welfare legislation and your stand of opposition of the recently enacted rubber tariff as well as government by injunction."

GOVERNOR ENDS VISIT HERE

Goes Back to Albany, Taking Along Family Goldfish.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, who came here Saturday to attend the funeral of the mother of his personal bodyguard, Detective Sergeant Andrew McDonald, returned to Albany yesterday, taking with him "a big can of goldfish" as the latest addition to the zoological residents of the Executive Mansion. Besides the goldfish the menagerie of the Governor and his family consists of has, a dozen dogs, ranging from a Great Dane to a Pekinese, two ponies, a goat and a monkey, temporarily banished to the garage for misbehavior.

The Governor followed the usual course when in town on Sunday for has a day. He went to his home in Oliver Street, attended mass at St. James's Church and had dinner with his mother, Mrs. Catherine C. Smith, at her home at 9 Middagh Street, Brooklyn.

FRANCE SEEKS MORE WHEAT

Production of Enough for Her Own Use Object of Campaign.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—France's "National Wheat Week" will begin tomorrow. Its object, as explained in the Matin by the President of the movement, former Minister of Agriculture Ricard, is that as France's bread is made entirely of wheat flour the cultivation of larger areas and the obtaining of satisfactory prices for growers of wheat is necessary.

Subjects to be discussed during the week will include the value of various wheats from the baking point of view and improved methods for grinding and transforming flour into food so that eventually France with the aid of North Africa will be able to satisfy her own requirements.

TELLS WHY ALTARS ARE CONSECRATED

Archbishop Hayes Explains the Significance at First Mass at New One.

CEREMONY IS SYMBOLIC

But Victims of Superstition, Prelate Tells Gathering in Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

Why the Roman Catholic Church consecrates its churches and its altars, especially its altars, was explained by Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes yesterday morning in a sermon in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The occasion was the first high mass at the new main altar, which cost almost $30,000. On Saturday morning the Archbishop consecrated the altar stones and two side altars. The high altar is considered one of the most beautiful in America. It stands forty-seven feet high. The church was packed, many standing.

"Our Catholic altars have a place in the modern world more important than that of any other institution," said the Archbishop. "Therefore, if we do consecrate churches, if we do sanctify altars, it is because God has told us to do so. And it is not because we are the victims of any superstition.

"It is because it is true that our Lord was born in a stable and that He died on the cross of Calvary that we have transformed stable and cradled into places of worship for God Himself. What Christ Himself did of old His Church today does with the same significance and the same power."

Archbishop Hayes said that he could not omit on an occasion of this kind to express publicly his sincere gratitude to Almighty God that, such a beautiful altar had been added to the archdiocese.

"We entered this sanctuary cold and dark in the early hours of yesterday morning to consecrate these stones," he said. "They were then like cold tombs. But by prayer and symbol this cold marble took on a spiritual life.

"As the altar and the tabernacle are the central things in a Christian church, so until this year all our prayers definitely centred their meaning. And it was by the hands of a human minister, although unconsciously, that these altars were consecrated.

"The Archbishop said that true to the existing prayer ritual he anointed each altar with clear water before throwing the water on it symbolic that the altars are clean and to the dust we return, and also that everything about the holy place must be consecrated pure. He anointed the altar with the holy oils just as was done in Bethlehem at the manifestation. Later they brought its first incense to a reminder of the myrrh with which the wise men offered the gold to the infant. Lastly he enshrined the bone of a martyr within the altar.

"Most of you no doubt know that mass is not allowed to be said anywhere unless there is an altar in which a relic of a Christian martyr is enclosed. Archbishop explained. So your Archbishop removed the bone of a martyr which had been many years entombed years ago."

Archbishop Hayes preached at the mass. The celebrant was the Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, and assisting were the Rev. James E. McGean, pastor of St. Peter's Church, the deacon to the Archbishop; the Very Rev. Joseph H. Mahan, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and the Rev. Joseph F. Sullivan, pastor of St. Albert's Belgian Church.

OPERA FOR NURSERY.

Bachelors for "Thais" to Be Given for Child's Hospital.

The bachelors for the opera Thais, to be sung Thursday afternoon by Madame Jeritza and a Metropolitan Opera cast for the benefit of the social service fund of New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, were announced last night by Mrs. W. Thorn Taylor, 11 West Fifty-first Street, who has charge of arrangements for the performance. Mrs. Taylor said that a few boxes remain and that seats may now be secured at the office of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Among the patrons and patronesses are the Hon. and Mrs. Lewis Lapham, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Henry Hilton, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mrs. Frederick Sturgis, Mrs. Alexander Cochran, Lady Mendl, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Frank Tilford, Mrs. Ruth Draper, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. L. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Edgar Palmer, Mrs. Edward Harkness, Mrs. Barbey, Campbell, Miss Margaret Harbut and Dr. Allen Hutton.

Concert for St. Mark's Hospital.

In aid of the social service of St. Mark's Hospital a concert is to be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Town Hall. Ernest Schelling will appear, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Beethoven's concerto in E flat, Chopin's concerto F minor and Liszt's concerto E flat. Others taking part in the program will be Mme. Charles Cahier, Mrs. Charles Hazell, Mrs. W. F. Hilton, Mrs. Gwen Powell, Mrs. W. F. Prosser and Mrs. H. E. Huntington. Patronesses interested are Mrs. Egerton Berry, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Julius Wyckoff, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb and Mrs. Kingsbury Curtis.

In Aid of Skin and Cancer Hospital.

A bridge for the benefit of the Skin and Cancer Hospital will be held at the Plaza this afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Samuel A. Clark, President of the hospital's social service work. Many prominent women have taken tables. They include Mrs. Thomas Adair, Mrs. Charles R. Alexander, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Walter J. Hill, Mrs. Wolcott Humphreys, Mrs. Frederick Lewis Maytag, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Edward R. Robbins and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

To Speak at Anti-Klan Meeting.

Representative Walter M. Chandler and Michael J. Hogan have been added to the speakers at the anti-Ku Klux Klan mass meeting to be held at the Century Theatre this evening under the auspices of the American Unity League. Other speakers will be Colonel Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the New York Crime Commission; Dr. Henry P. Fairchild, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Immigration Restriction League; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Charles F. Aked, Bishop William T. Manning, Dr. Frank I. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, and Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, former Ambassador to France. Mr. Chandler will read extracts from the constitution of the Klan.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Miss Gladness C. Woodruff, a daughter of Judge James P. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, who sailed Saturday on the Homeric for the Mediterranean, will visit in the South of France, Italy and Switzerland. In Paris, the latter part of April, Miss Woodruff will be joined by Miss Mary Hoadley of Lansdale, Penn., also sailed on the Homeric.

Count and Countess Aaron Sigmund, who were the guests of the latter's father, Mrs. Morris Jacobi, at the Plaza Apartments, sailed Saturday for the Continent.

Mrs. Eugene Phillips has taken an apartment at 480 Park Avenue. She has been occupying a house which she has made her home at the Plaza.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who spent the week-end at Clarendon, has returned to Washington and Representative Longworth, who has been in the South, Washington, has returned to the Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Dangerfield and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Pratt, who were married in Paris on Wednesday, are at the Ritz-Carlton, where they will remain for their cottage, Les Ormes, on Sunset Avenue, during the season.

Albert M. Billings left the Ambassador yesterday for California, to join Mrs. Billings at Pasadena.

Professor Christopher and the Princess Agnes of Greece, accompanied by Princess Andrew and the Princess Alice, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crowninshield at Greenfield, but are returning to town today.

Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock will open her town house, 820 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow for the month of the Chapel Hill Friendly Society, of Brookland Burton Jones, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, is chairman of the committee in charge. Mrs. Henry Morgan Ferry, Miss Harriet Bacon Webster, Mrs. C. Henry Jones and others form the committee.

FIND FIREMAN DYING AFTER DANCE ROW

Was Lying in Street, Skull Fractured, With Wife Standing Beside Him.

A searching investigation is promised by the Fire Department and the police into the manner in which Fireman William H. Dempsey, who was dying last night in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull, received his injuries. According to his wife, he was attacked by another fireman, but detectives would not admit whether this was borne out by their investigation.

Dempsey, who was attached to Hook and Ladder No. 5, Fire Department hall on the avenue, and Fireman Edward Smith, L. L. attended the annual Firemen's ball on Saturday night at the Mecca Casino, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. Both Dempsey and Smith were off duty. Dempsey left the hall with his wife at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Fifteen minutes later, Mrs. Dempsey said, she heard a commotion in the street and looked out of the window. She saw her husband lying on the pavement and a man standing over him. Dempsey was unconscious and his wife thought he was dead. She ran down to the street and found that Dempsey was knocked down in the course of the dispute.

Mrs. Dempsey said that her husband had had no argument with the man who struck him. She identified him as Fireman Lambert A. Hopkins, who lives at 200 Park Avenue. Hopkins was arrested by Police Lieutenant A. reported at 7 P. M. that he had been on duty at the 30th Street and went in search of the assailing man. A hasty visit, he said, found him off the street.

Shortly afterward the police were notified that Dempsey and Hopkins had met and decided to settle their differences. They went out to the rear of Mount St. Vincent and came to blows, Dempsey getting the worse for their involuntary voyage.

SARAZEN-HUTCHISON WIN.

Beat Hagen and Kirkwood on Los Angeles Links, 2 and 1.

LOS ANGELES Jan. 21.—Gene Sarazen, national open and professional golf champion, and Jock Hutchison, former British open champion, defeated Walter Hagen, British open champion, and Joe Kirkwood, California open champion and former holder of the Australian title, 2 and 1, in a match at the Los Angeles Country Club today.

Kirshner-Dunlap.

James M. Kirshner of Test Snow Print Trade auditing department, and Miss Ray Isabelle Dunlap, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dunlap of 301 West 120th Street, and who has been in the editing department of Pay Trade, were married yesterday at the rectory of the Church of St. Francis de Sales by the Rev. Father James A. Dunnigan. Miss Elsie Dunlap attended the bride, and Hugh A. O'Connell was the best man. The wedding supper was at Shanley's.

700 START TODAY ON A WORLD CRUISE

The Empress of France of the Canadian Pacific Line Sails This Afternoon.

MANY CITIES REPRESENTED

Route Via Panama Canal and Across the Pacific Will Cover 30,000 Miles.

The Empress of France of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company will sail at 3 o'clock this afternoon on a round-the-world cruise via the Panama Canal and San Francisco under the management of Frank C. Clark. Nearly 700 tourists will sail on the ship, and the list includes representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada. After leaving San Francisco, the Empress of Russia will call at Honolulu and then proceed to Japan, China, Philippines, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Holy Land, North Africa, Italy, Riviera and Gibraltar before returning to New York. The total distance covered by the cruise will be 30,000 miles.

Among the New Yorkers sailing on the Empress of Russia are Miss Bessie Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews, Miss Clara L. Anstice, Miss Elizabeth Bahrenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Cahill, Miss Carrie L. Cantey, Mrs. William T. Cornell, Dr. R. M. Cramer, Miss Calmon Cushing, Mrs. Ruth Hanbury Davison, Miss Margaret L. L. Davies, John J. Dowling, Mrs. Harry Dundas, Miss Mc-Cann Fenstrom, Mrs. Elise P. Gaddis, Miss A. May Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gleason, Mrs. J. H. Gilpatric, Miss Alma A. Gourley, Rev. G. J. Hardin, Mrs. Fidelia C. Hargrave, Miss Kate L. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hollis, Mrs. E. V. Horn.

Miss Ella A. Holmes, Mrs. E. Taylor Holmes, Charles D. Gunnison, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Miss M. E. Johnston, Miss Margery Kip Jones, Miss Gertrude Kaufman, Mrs. Amy C. Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Latham, Miss Hilda Lavelace, Mrs. George J. Lowy, Mrs. R. J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Keith, Thomas J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McGowan, the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick W. Norris, Mrs. Charles E. Page, Mr. and Mrs. George Pfaff, Saul Pollak, Dr. and Mrs. John Riepelman, Dr. L. Noel Reddy, Mrs. W. H. Sanborn, Miss Emily Smith and Mrs. M. E. Stewart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford B. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradford Swift, Miss Ethel Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Cobb Taylor, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Miss Harriet Theodora, all of Princeton, N. J., and Harvey S. Schwab of Detroit, Col. Frank C. Clark, the organizer, will accompany the cruise, and Dr. D. T. Lowry will be his assistant and take charge of lectures, travelers' club and Sunday services.

MISS WATJEN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Watjen to Wed John C. Pemberton.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Watjen of 48 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, and Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Catherine J. Watjen, to John C. Pemberton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Pemberton of Richmond, Va. Miss Watjen was graduated from Miss Chapin's School and is a member of the Junior League. Miss Joseph Watjen is her sister.

Mr. Pemberton was graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia in 1917. He served as First Lieutenant of engineers during the war and is now practicing law in New York as a member of the firm of Winter & Winter. He is a grandson of the late General John C. Pemberton of the Confederate Army and defender of Vicksburg, and is a member of the D. K. E. and the Delphic Club of New York and the Richmond Country Club of Virginia. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Thomas F. Ryan Ill With a Cold.

Thomas F. Ryan has been ill at his home, 638 Fifth Avenue, for ten days with a severe cold. His condition has not been serious enough to require the services of a physician, but he has been forced to cancel all his engagements.

BRITISH COMMENT ON DEBT QUESTION

Difference Between Negotiators Small, Says Daily News—Daily Express Excited and Angry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Commenting on the adjournment of the American debt funding negotiations, The Daily News says:

"The exact rate of interest to be paid by Great Britain is the crux of the matter; the debt is still in dispute, but this question has been narrowed down to that. According to most reports, the difference between the two parties is rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., or rather more than $1,000,000 a year. It is scarcely conceivable that the British Government will haggle at the difference. From the point of view that this was an ordinary business debt, but one contracted in the common cause in the world crisis, the American proposal may not be a strikingly generous gesture. As a business arrangement it is by no means unreasonable. To admit its reasonableness is to accept it, and it will enhance British credit to accept it promptly, without haggling over less than one-half of 1 per cent."

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Under a screamer heading, "Does America Intend to Keep Faith?" The Daily Express today prints a violent attack upon the United States in a two-column heavily typed article opening the paper.

It displays a photograph of Woodrow Wilson on the one side with the legend, "The word of the President is Paramount. If it had been honored in the United States."

The Daily Express is owned by Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian financier, who has been frequently anti-American in the past. After stating that Stanley Baldwin's mission to America to settle terms for the funding of the British debt to America has failed, the article outlines the differences of opinion between the two countries as to the terms of funding the debt, emphasizing the allegation that America is asking 5 per cent. interest against Great Britain's offer of 3½ per cent. for sixty years.

The article continues:

"America says the Lloyd George Government promised to pay every penny, and it should do so. The United States is the richest country in the world. Great Britain, for the present, is not. Therefore, if the United States is to have no profit, according to that point of view, it is to have no interest on the debt. Instead of receiving $160,000,000 a year, the United States Treasury must not expect to get more than $80,000,000 a year, or rather more than $1,000,000 a week. It is scarcely conceivable that the British Government will haggle at the difference. From the point of view that this was an ordinary business debt, but one contracted in the common cause in the world crisis, the American proposal may not be a strikingly generous gesture. As a business arrangement it is by no means unreasonable. To admit its reasonableness is to accept it, and it will enhance British credit to accept it promptly, without haggling over less than one-half of 1 per cent."

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ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER FLED WITH 'PROPHET'

But Miss Von oPil's Mother Says She Has Been Brought Back by Hypnotism.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21. — The mysterious betrothal of Hedwig von Pohl and one Johannes Hassmer, announced in a Berlin paper by an advertisement dated Paris, has caused a sensation here among the so-called old German society. Hedwig von Pohl is the daughter of the late Admiral von Pohl, who died during the war while in command of the High Seas Fleet.

Hassmer, or, as he styles himself, "Agostin Johannes," is one of the long-haired "prophets" who go about Germany predicting the return of Jesus. He became acquainted with him at the castle of Count Brockdorff-Ahlefeldt, Bothmer, in Glueckstadt, and, like the Count himself, the Immediately fell under his influence. Immediately after the Admiral's widow, Hedwig and Hassmer managed finally to persuade the girl to accompany him to Paris, against the expressed wishes of her mother.

Today Admiral von Pohl's widow announces that, by efforts of a professional "de-hypnotizer," her daughter has been brought back to Berlin, arriving safely in a few days ago.

EXPECT HARDING OUT TODAY

President Reported "Greatly Improved" and Fit for Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Harding, who has been ill with the grip for several days, was reported greatly improved tonight, and it was stated at the White House that he probably would be in his office tomorrow to transact official business.

The President has been confined to his room.

Passport Office Will Not Move.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for keeping the office of the Passport Agency in the Custom House, where it has been located for several years. It was recently reported that because of lack of room for governmental departments dealing directly with the public, the agency would be moved to another location. The authorities were considering removing the bureau to another location. The association sent a protest to Washington.

HAYES ASKS SCHOOLS TO TEACH RELIGION

Archbishop Tells Catholic Teachers He Favors Revival of Plan of Bishop Burch.

CALLS SYSTEM DEFICIENT

Judges Crain and Dowling Declare Much Crime Due to Lack of Moral Instruction.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes urged that a workable plan be developed for religious instruction in the public schools in an address at the annual reunion yesterday in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria of Chapter Theta Pi Alpha of the Association of Catholic Teachers in the Public Schools. He expressed the hope that the "honest movement two years ago on the part of both Catholics and Protestants, when Bishop Burch was spokesman before the Board of Education," might be brought to fruition, and that if religious teaching as part of the school curriculum could not be given in the school buildings that the children should receive such instructions in the churches.

The Archbishop's plea followed addresses by Judges Thomas C. T. Crain and Judge Victor J. Dowling. In which they said that much lawlessness and immorality was due to the fact that educational systems made no provisions for religious instruction.

Archbishop Hayes declared that in spite of the school buildings and excellent teachers there was something lacking in the system which he characterized as the "why of education." He said that "because religion is excluded from the school under the present system, that is no proof that it is not needed there. I don't know what happened to an honest effort two years ago on the part of both Catholics and Protestants, when Bishop Burch was spokesman before the Board of Education, by which, I think something to formulate a workable plan for introducing religious instruction, and I am glad to say that we have heard from two sections which can still rest better than I, of the need for moral teaching in our schools.

The Archbishop read from a letter which quoted Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, as having said at a meeting of Congress immediately that the public schools are "godless" and that religious teaching," Rugby Bishop, the catechism and non-Catholic was quoted in the same letter as advocating the teaching of Jesus Christ as the plain teachings of Christianity, greatest need. The effort of the Interdenominational Committee on Week-Day Religious Instruction two years ago to obtain permission from the State Commissioner to release the pupils one hour on certain afternoons in order that they might receive religious instruction at their churches resulted in a general storm of protest and bitter denunciation from several sources. It was contended by many prominent men and women that the granting of such permission would result in a complete separation of State and Church that was unconstitutional, that it would arouse great consternation among the children who would be unable to take care of the time left free, who would be turned out on the streets and that it would curtail the school time, which was inadequate as it was. The movement dropped out of public notice after Bishop Burch's death in December, 1920.

BURIED 18 HOURS IN SNOW.

Syracuse Boy Dug Out Unconscious, but Will Recover.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Buried eighteen hours under a pile of snow in a yard adjoining his home, Antonio Falcone, 12, was dug out unconscious at noon today and tonight was in a serious condition, although physicians believed he would recover.

While police and relatives kept up an all-night search for the child, he was lying hidden and helpless while rain packed the snow about him. That the boy was not driven frozen into the ground by physicians as almost a miracle. His clothing was drawn across the face of the snowmobile as a protection from the cold. Antonio was found by Policeman Frederick W. Burns, who was walking his beat. Burns heard a faint cry for help coming from the snow. He dug with his hands until he found the boy's head. Then he ran to a nearby garage, got a shovel and finished the task.

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Walt de Jart, the Serbian tenor; Mme. Raymonde Delamare of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Russian Trio entertained yesterday at a musicale at the home of Mrs. Julius Kayser, 15 East Seventy-first Street.

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Hazen Dorr, a British singer of Hindu heritage, who landed here in 1916-17, has returned and will appear in a recital on Feb. 11 at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Dr. John Byron Sweet, Bone-Setter.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 21.—Dr. John Byron Sweet, 68, widely known in Eastern Connecticut as a bone-setter, died this morning at his home in Jewett City. He had been unconscious for several days. He was the son of Stephen Sweet of Franklin, who passed on to his sons his skill in bone-setting, and for many years the name had long been connected with Dr. John Byron Sweet had been the Democratic Representative from Griswold.

Obituary Notes.

E. KIRKE HART M. 48, retired Albion banker, one of the presidents men in Orleans County, died at his home in Albion, N. Y., yesterday following a stroke of paralysis. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1897.

CHARLES H. TRUESDALE, one of the leading citizens of Morristown, died at his home there yesterday. He was treasurer of the Morristown Electric Light Company for many years and was for a time a director of the Morristown Trust Company.

THOMAS J. McCRACKEN, for many years superintendent of transportation for the Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, died Saturday at Morris Park, L. I., in his sixty-second year.

DAVID SHAFF, 37, motor truck dealer, died yesterday at his home, 13 East Nineteenth Street.

ALBERT WELCH, formerly connected with the Water Department of New York, died at his home, 241 West 113th Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

MARY CHASE MILLS, wife of Colonel A. G. Mills, died Saturday at Cragsmoor, N. Y. She was 72 years old.

The Rev. ERIK E. JOHNSEN, professor of Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul, died, with the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, died there yesterday.

MUSIC

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

Jacques Thibaud's Recital.

Jacques Thibaud, the distinguished French violinist, appeared in a recital yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall and roused a considerable audience there to much enthusiasm. It was well because on convincingly demonstrated his claims to be considered an artist of the highest rank as he did on this occasion.

He played Beethoven's sonata in D, Op. 12, No. 1; Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Chausson's "Poeme," Kreisler's arrangement of a "Larghetto" by Weber, an andantino and scherzando by Francoeur and Rameau, and Saint-Saens's "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso." In its quality his interpretation pure—as it was—and his handling of power and expression. There was a notable breadth in his tone, and a fine and penetrating poetic sense, and a real command of technical resources—a performance of real distinction.

Mr. Thibaud's charity and grace, a true elegance in evidence in his playing, but he can on occasion play deeper and more poetic. The first of the Lalo's well-known "Symphonie Espagnole" pieces, was played in the true spirit of the romantic school, with a fine rhythmic swing and abundance of pleasing melody. He was ably accompanied in this performance and in the accompaniments to the other numbers of the program by Charles Hart, pianist.

GEORGE MEADER SINGS.

Opera Tenor Captivates a Large Matinee Audience in Aeolian Hall.

George Meader, as his merit deserved, sang to a large audience at his matinee of tenor songs in Aeolian Hall yesterday, bringing to more intimate range the fine art he has shown in recent Metropolitan performances at the Metropolitan. His voice, without the high timbre, is most beautifully used. The beauty of each phrase, the emotional impress of each musical word, the understanding backed by intelligence, was no inconsiderable captivating charm. There was no moment when his singing did not give extraordinary pleasure.

Exclamatory murmurs of that pleasure followed Handel's serene air, "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted," from "The Messiah," and Wolf's humorous and poignant setting of Eichendorff's "Nachtzauber," and Schubert's "Der Wanderer," and group of Strauss. Mr. Meader explained here and afterward his audience made him repeat. Joseph Marx's "Herbst Night," as also Marx Schilling's "Fairy Tale" of the wind and Summer's Rust Mattheson's "Memory" of a birch tree among the clouds. Among American numbers were "A Song" and H. O. Osgood's poem, "My Ireland," by a New Yorker, Francis Carlin.

JERITZA TO SING ELIZABETH.

"Tannhauser" to Be Revived After 8 Years on Feb. 1—Opera Concert.

Mme. Jeritza is to sing Elizabeth in "Tannhauser" at the Metropolitan on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, when Wagner's work is revived for the first time here in eight years. Mmes. Matzenauer and Delaunois, Messrs. Tauber, Whitehill and Bender are also in the cast announced. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct and the opera will be staged with new scenery from Vienna.

Last night's opera concert comprised selections from "Aida," "Mefistofele" and "Parsifal," the chorus and orchestra, under Bamboschek being assisted by a number of the stars, among whom were Pumelli, Gordon, Harrold, Danise, Rothier and Mardones.

CONDUCT CITY SYMPHONY.

'Cellist and Harpist Substitute for Dirk Foch, Who Is Ill.

Because of the illness of Dirk Foch, the City Symphony Orchestra played its weekly popular concert in the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon under the direction of two of its members, Alexis Cornishansky, 'cellist, and Sepp Morscher, harpist.

Besides two selections played by a horn quartet, Weber's overture to "Der Freischutz" and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony were on the program as well as "An Old Love Song," by Greta Torpadie, and "Spanish Melody." When I Was Seventeen," sung by Greta Torpadie in a pleasing manner. The orchestrations conductors were warmly applauded for their interpretations.

PATRICK S. McMAHON DIES.

New Britain's Picturesque Citizen Who Rose From Poverty to Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—Patrick S. McMahon, New Britain's most picturesque citizen, who rose from poverty to be a millionaire owner of theatres, a successful farmer and hotel owner, died today of pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. McMahon was born in New Britain March 30, 1858. He attended the local schools and at an early age went to work in the Russell & Erwin factory. In later years he frequently said of factory conditions in those days when thirty cents a day was considered good wages.

On leaving the factory employment Mr. McMahon entered the wholesale grocery business. Having little capital for was inclined to exercise his wits and hustle from early morning until late at night, and gradually his growing business attracted the attention of older business men and the "McMahon Boy," as they called him, became one of the city's leading merchants.

He was one of the pioneers in the motion picture industry and owned three theatres.

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Born.

HERCH—Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Hirsch (nee Henrietta Fetherstone) of 30 West 86th St., New York City, announce the birth of a son Jan. 20 at Bath Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married.

CURRIAN—PIERCE—Mr. Morton J. Currian of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Jessie E. Pierce of 30 West 97th St., New York City, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1923, by Rev. E. R. Holloway.

GILLICK—MERRIMAN—Mr. Walter, Dec. 18, 1922, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Glasgow, by the Right Rev. Bishop Campbell, Miss Frances M. Merriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Merriman of Shanghai.

LEARY—THURSTON—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at 4 P. M., at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Archbishop Hayes, George Leary Jr. to Sarah S. Thurston.

MULHOFFER—GREENSTON—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Greenston of Wakefield, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter Rachel to Mr. A. Mulhoffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mulhoffer of New York City, on Jan. 21, 1923. Rabbi J. L. Fein of Mount Vernon officiated. Bluefield (W. Va.) and Roanoke (Va.) papers please copy.

Died.

ANDREWS—On Jan. 20, 1923, George L., husband of Annie M. Andrews, in his residence, 240 West 120th. Funeral private.

AUSTIN—Josephine, wife of Willis and mother of Josephine, Howard and Genevieve Austin, Tuesday, 23rd inst., at Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St. Funeral private.

BANNISTER—Margaret, passed away at the age of 67 years, on Jan. 19, 1923, at her home at 3 South Fifteenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 3 South Fifteenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Maple Grove Cemetery.

BERTIN—Jan. 21, Marie Bertin, at her residence, 60 Lexington Av. Funeral Tuesday, Requiem Mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 10 o'clock.

BOUGHTON—At Sharon, Conn., on Jan. 20, in his 69th year, Hamilton St. John, Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.

BRADEN—James N., Jan. 20, 1923, Surrey at his late home, 248 Bowne St., Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.

BRANT—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 21, 1923, Emma A. Beal, widow of Stewart M. Brant, in her 81st year. Services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William B. Harrell, 426 Plane St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

CABOT—Jan. 20, Hannah (nee Lyonsen), relict of Michael Cabot, and

RABBI SEES CONCORD IN REVISION OF BIBLE

Dr. Ranson Asks Jews to Accept Ethics of Jesus, Christians to Drop Old Slanders.

DR. SCHULMAN CITES PERILS

Celebration of Reform Judaism's Golden Jubilee Will Begin Today.

The revision of the Bible, the supplanting of "antiquated survivals of barbaric religion" and the elimination of "the gross mass of incongruous, trivial and tautological material" from the Bible, were advocated yesterday by Dr. Martin Ransom of Albany who occupied the pulpit of Temple Emanu-El.

He offered this as a concrete plan to be acted upon by the delegates at the convention of the American Hebrew Congregations will meet at Hotel Astor today for a five-day session to consider important problems confronting Progressive Reform Judaism and to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its foundation and organization in this country by Isaac Mayer Wise, the pioneer Hebrew leader to accept the New Testament with a reservation against the attack on Jews which it contains.

"The Christian antagonism of Christianity and Judaism of sixteen centuries can be wiped out in our day, by the adoption of a revised Life of Jesus in which, on the one hand, the Christians will abandon the New Testament slander against the Jews and, on the other hand, the Jew will accept the Jewish ethics of Jesus."

He urged the delegates also to settle definitely the question of the Sabbath for the Reformed Judaism. Saturday Friday morning as the time for the principal service. Dr. Ransom said that Christians and Judaists were not opposed, and that the growth of the Jewish religion was an example of the processes of evolution and an anticipation of the theories of the British scientist.

Says Bible Should Be Revised.

"The time has surely come," said Dr. Ransom, "for the revision and improvement of Israel's Bible. The translation of the Holy Scriptures published by the Jewish Publication Society of America five years ago was a truly great contribution to the religious world. But it is now time for American Israel to bring this Bible up to date.

"We Reform Jews hold with our orthodox brethren that the very culmination of the spiritual progress of mankind is the ethical principles of Judaism were crystallized into the book of Moses, and it is for that reason that we exalt the Torah, the Five Books of Moses, every Sabbath morn and every holy day, preserving the ancient forms of a parchment manuscript written by hand. In these Five Books of Moses we have the most remarkable human document in history of a perfectly balanced combination of ritual and religious principles. Prophecy and priesthood are wedded as in no other and wife in the religion of the Pentateuch.

"But over 2000 years ago Judaism abolished the sacrificial type of worship that constitutes the bulk of the laws of Exodus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. The portions of these Five Books of Moses dealing with sacrifices must not only furnish no inspiration for the worshippers but antagonize, if it does not revolt, the children, and indeed all who do not consider it from the historic point of view. It is high time that these anachronisms of barbaric religion be segregated from our Bible.

"It is, however, essential that a selection be made of the important historical, ethical and religious productions of our Bible and that the great mass of incongruous, trivial and tautological material be eliminated. The union prayerbook represents a bold revision of this character. The Bible cannot exact the respect it deserves until it, too, is revised in this manner.

"In the third place, the Jewish Bible must begin to establish a rapprochement between Christianity and Judaism. For many centuries the efforts of Jesus, the great Jewish prophet, have been misconstrued to the detriment of both. The Christian antagonism of Christianity and Judaism of sixteen centuries can be wiped out in our day by the adoption of a revised Life of Jesus in which, on the one hand, the Christians will abandon the New Testament slander against the Jews and, on the other hand, the Jew will accept the Jewish ethics of Jesus.

"The expansion of Judaism demands the speedy revision of our Bible together with its improvements along the lines of universality and conciliation with Christianity.

"Though it will astonish most people, the fact is that Judaism has never been opposed to the forces of evolution affecting its institutions. Darwin's theory was anticipated by the conception of evolution found in the history related in the Bible. For though God revealed Himself to Adam, it was not until a far later age that the Israelites developed formally in Noah's age, and it is not until the days of Abraham that the God of Justice is recognized by the founder of the Hebrew race.

Calls Jewry Religious, Not Nationalist.

"For a century the Jews of Western lands have believed and have loudly proclaimed to the rest of the world that Judaism is a religion and Jewry a religious community and not a nationality. In this position they have abandoned the ancient and medieval belief that the Jews are in exile from Palestine as a punishment for the sins of their ancestors, and they have also abandoned the hope of ambition of returning en masse to Palestine, there to re-establish the ancient Jewish State.

"Most emphatic of the Jews of any country have been the Jews of the United States in declaring that we are Americans in nationality, Jews only in religious belief. And yet, we Americans Jews have avowed the problem of the Sabbath as if we sincerely believe that our stay here in America is only a transitory one and that sooner or later we shall move on, if not to Palestine, then to some other land where traditions and economic conditions would allow the traditional observance of the Sabbath. In America the Sabbath has become a mere man's Holy Day, though very few rich Jews observe it. The great mass of American Jewry continue to close the Sabbath Day because of economic conditions. American Jews must cease posing—loafing on this issue and take some decided stand. There are two possible alternatives.

"In the first place, the Sabbath could be formally transferred from Saturday to Sunday, thus uniting with the observance of the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest by all the Jews in our country. There is not a single American Jew or at least from living this radical step, namely, that such action would cut us off from our Jewish traditions throughout the world, for we would become reconciled to a change of our character.

"The second alternative is to supplement the Friday evening as the eve of the Sabbath, in possession of good Jewish tradition, and to transfer the principal service of the morning from Saturday to Sunday morning. This is the solution that was advocated by Rabbi Isaac M. Wise nearly sixty years ago, which he was officially of the Jewish congregations in Albany, of which I have the honor of being the rabbi now. The opponents of Judaism demand that Americans Jews must throw aside the Sabbath entirely because apparently that the Union of American Hebrew Congregations takes this radical action.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El in his sermon yesterday declared the position taken by the Reform University in limiting the percentage of Jewish students and determined Jews who had qualified in numbers, he said, to intimations that some from all others that they should forsake Judaism and become Christian. Jews in numbers be married, and soon, falling Christian denominations, especially those whose leading feature is the hatred of Judaism.

"We have lived," he said, "to see the most distinguished university in this land, becoming a mart for displaying a contemptible prejudice. It seems but a little time ago when we could still arouse public opinion with just indignation against the case of anti-Semitic Russia in the limitations of Jewish boys and Jewish girls in institutions of higher education. And yet, today, men are actually discussing openly the same thing in our beloved America.

Business Jew as Tribal Today.

"That it is possible that such a proposition can be admitted even for discussion, that it is possible that such a proposition can be given an untold credit for the American people, that it is possible that the heads of a university which gave America its greatest prophet and seer, Emerson, that it is possible that the heads of such a university should calmly speak of such things shows what a change has come over our land.

"The convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which is to open tomorrow night in this city, is a call to arms. We realize that the great mass of thousands of Jews and Jewesses to be convened in the Judaism which they have forgotten, if they had ever learned it, and to be reformed in the ignorance of their faith because of its unpopularity.

"Now is the time, when this right to be a free and equal participant in the culture and civilization of the Western world, which no religion has completely enjoyed in modern times, is being questioned. There is no question in which there is a greater manifestation of betrayal of principles or ill-will. But it will not do to refuse to face facts, ostrich-like to bide one's face, and by ignoring them, we destroy the reality of the fury of anti-Semitism with all hands in startled horror upon the Jew.

"Our hand is poisoned by the gall and wormwood of animosity and agitation against the Jew. All the characteristics of the manner of anti-Semitism have been reproduced here. We have the wealthy capitalist and the labor leader against Israel. With an insane hostility they make the Jew the scapegoat for the sins of the world. The complete calamity that came upon the Jewish world for which every leader of Jewish thought was blamed, was the result of Jewish assimilation. No person of conscience can for a moment listen to such a charge without rebuke.

"The forces that are threatening to disintegrate and destroy our religion to-day are closing in on us. The British secretary of the Union Anglo-American Israel, feeling some of the discomforts of Jews who founded the Union. They find the burden of Judaism too heavy for them and the price of social recognition too serious. They have not the courage to attempt the attempt for a consequent maltreatment of Judaism.

"We cannot meet the world's hostility with love, with shrewdness, with flattery, with slavish submission. We can only meet it and overcome it by the only weapon at our command, the spiritual. The lofty and eloquent pursuit in the teachings of our lives in the great loyalty of our souls to the everlasting God."

Delegates and visitors to the Central Jubilee Convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, more than 1,000 men and women, arrived in this city yesterday. Interest among the delegates centred around three subjects, which have attracted many of the fifty communities of the Union and its affiliated organizations in meeting it. They were Judge Joseph Cohen of Pittsburgh, Dr. Simon A. Rosendale of Albany, N. Y., and Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C. Mr. Wolf is Chairman of the Board of Delegates on Civil Rights of the Union. Mrs. Joseph H. Wise, wife of the Rabbi of the Free Synagogue of Northern Judaism and of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, also among the convention visitors.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Union who will attend a meeting of the Board today are: Charles Shohl, Dallas Bryan-Bell, Isaac W. Bernheim, Ludwig Vogelstein, Ben Altheimer, X. Henry Berkman, Fred R. Coudert, Edgar M. Cullen, Alfred M. Cohen, Joseph Cohen, David W. Amram, Gustave A. Ehrenclou, Arnold Fish, Julius J. Frankel, Isaac Goldman, Adolph Kraus, Albert L. Lyon, Benjamin Loewenstein, Jacob W. Mack, Henry L. Mayer, Edwin B. Meyer, Henry Morgenthau, Adolph Ochs, Oscar S. Straus, Lee Weil, Joseph Wheeler, Stephen S. Wise, Albert Wolf, Adolphus Wolff, William B. Wurzburger.

Carnegie Hall, it is expected, will be crowded tonight when the convention opens with a public religious meeting. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, one of America's most distinguished rabbis, will deliver the sermon, and Judge Irving Lehman, President of the Jewish Welfare Board, will be the principal speaker. Rabbi Martin S. Lazarus of Baltimore will conduct the evening service, and Rabbi H. G. Enelow of Temple Emanu-El and Dr. Kaufman Kohler of New York will pronounce the invocation and benediction. A musical program will be given under the direction of Kurt Schindler. In Brooklyn, at the same time, religious services will be held at Temple Beth Elohim. Justice Harry E. Lewis will be the chief speaker and Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis will deliver the sermon. The Rev. Isidor Frank will conduct the services and Miss Berta Feist, Maximillian Pfeffer and the Century Association will give a program of Jewish traditional music.

SAYS CITY DELAYS PARKWAY IN BRONX

Commission Declares Failure to Appropriate Funds Holds Work Back a Year.

SIX MILES OPEN TO TRAFFIC

Can Soon Complete Development With Early Contracts, Says Report to Legislature.

The status of the Bronx River parkway development, including the estimated cost to complete the project and suggestions for a maintenance organization after the construction work is finished, is set forth in the report of the Bronx Parkway Commission, made public yesterday with its recommendations to the Legislature.

A year's delay in completing the work has been caused, as a result of the failure of New York City to appropriate the city's share of construction funds for 1922.

Practical agreement has been laid on the widths of the driveway, which is now open to traffic from Bronx Park to Mount Vernon and from Scarsdale to White Plains. About 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth have been handled in the excavation of cuts and embankments for the parkway, and if necessary some additional grading.

Upon a careful analysis, says the report, it can be stated that the entire work can be completed within eighteen months after the appropriation is made, and that the total amount of $1,000,000, provided the greater portion of this amount is available for letting contracts in the Spring of 1923 and the remainder as required for completion. The plan is to distribute the amount called to meet awards of pending condemnation proceedings.

Regarding the transportation work the report says:

"With completion of the parkway many of which it is not now easily to obtain, plans for transferring its control to a permanent maintenance organization. The Parkway law provides for maintenance and the commission's duties is not limited, but the present Commission have been from the beginning opposed the existing Parkway Board as a construction commission charged with the duty of acquiring the land, clearing, grading and building the parkway. They have tried to spend the money with the least possible waste and pleasure drive, and to open it to the public from Bronx Park to the Kensico Dam, and to carry unconditional to such maintenance organization as the Legislature may provide. The Commission is of the opinion that it is essential that there be a unified control. One suggestion is to have the consolidation composed, after the parkway has been completed, of officials or others representing the city, county and State, such, for example, as the Selborne, The Mayor of New York, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, the Conservation Commissioner of the State of New York, the Bronx Parkway Commission for all purposes including acquisition of land, prior to Jan. 1, 1923, are as follows:

Appropriated by the City of New York $9,870,778.45
Appropriated by the County of Westchester 1,340,332.80
Total $11,211,111.25

The estimated amount required to complete the development of the Parkway Reservation in accordance with the commission's program, in addition to New York City's share, $981,000, of the appropriation last year paid, is $1,700,000.

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Automobile Exchange (doubtful advertisements excluded) Page 31

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Do you know that an amalgamation of the English railroads was accomplished a fortnight ago in a manner most creditable?

Do you know that some one hundred and twenty companies were made into four?

Do you know that some three hundred different bonds and stocks were reduced to about twenty-five?

Do you know that the change was made on the London Stock Exchange without any friction?—really, as the British say, "a very good bit of co-ordination."

Do you know that all the hidden reserves had to come to light and be capitalized and the total of the stock so arranged that it would be safe from further legislation?

Do you know that could be done because the English Government had not passed laws strangling consolidations which would be of greatest benefit to the nation and enable the railroads to give maximum service at minimum cost to shippers? Legislators take note!

Do you know that some thousand directors had to be eliminated with proper compensation, as is the way there, with a great reorganization among the top managers?

Do you know that the lowest estimate of savings through this amalgamation will be at least £20,000,000 per annum?

Do you know that some of the companies were most antiquated and that all of them needed to be brought up to date, especially in the way of equipment, terminal facilities and distribution?

It may be that the English scheme does not contain any lessons for us, but all has been accomplished without a ripple and without the usual headlines in the press. This is another reason why Britain is great.

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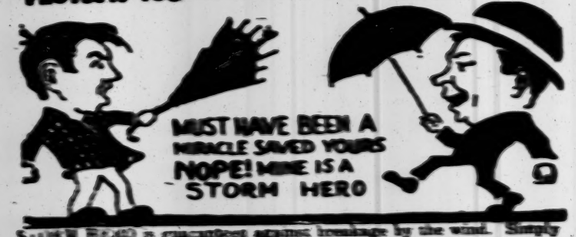

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EXPECT 30 ARRESTS IN KLAN CASE SOON

Attorney General Looks for 100 Indictments After Mer Rouge Murders Hearing.

SATISFIED KLAN IS GUILTY

Declares After Conference With Governor That Skipwith Was Morehouse Czar.

MAY ASK CHANGE OF VENUE

Many Other Criminal Actions Expected to Follow Those for Kidnapping and Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 21.—From twenty-five to thirty arrests, with from seventy-five to one hundred indictments, will be the outcome of the open hearing at Bastrop into the brutal murders of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards and the lesser outrages laid at the door of Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klansmen, according to a statement made tonight by Attorney General Coco, as he boarded a train for Bastrop following a long conference with Governor Parker.

"The State has definitely established," said the Attorney General, "that the Ku Klux Klan had established a supergovernment in Morehouse Parish and that J. K. Skipwith, Imperial Cyclops of the Klan, was an absolute czar, who made the laws in suit himself, acted as Judge over those accused of violating his edicts and passed sentence upon offenders.

"I can safely state that the evidence already sec ed, part of which has not yet been presented, will warrant twenty-five to thirty arrests and from seventy-five to one hundred indictments against some of the hooded men who have been terrorizing the parish. There will be no let up in six charges made."

Lays All Outrages to Klan.

"The State's case is clear. I believe all of the hooded outrages committed in Morehouse Parish may be justly attributed to the Ku Klux Klan as an organization under the direction of Skipwith as leader."

There will be probably thirty more witnesses examined before the close of the hearing, which we expect by Thursday.

While he would not state when the arrests would begin it is believed that the State's policy is to permit suspected persons to remain at liberty under the surveillance of Secret Service men until the close of the hearing.

The Attorney General was asked what he proposed to do regarding the present Grand Jury, which held the farcical hearing last September when one of the witnesses declared that he knew about the kidnapping of Daniel and Richards and suggested that the foreman ask some of the Grand Jurors about it.

"We have not yet taken up that matter," said Mr. Coco. "Whether we will ask the court to order a special Grand Jury drawn, will be determined by developments."

EASTROP, La., Jan. 21.—Arrests of nightriders named by witnesses at the open hearing are expected before this week is out. On the evidence already heard the belief is that there will be at least twelve more arrests in addition to those of Jeff Barnett and Dr. McKinnon, who are free on bail. Captain Skipwith, Gus Calhoun and L. N. Gray expect to be taken into custody among the first. All have arranged their affairs so that they will be prepared.

No definite charges will be made against any of them until after the Parish Grand Jury has considered the case and reported its findings to Judge Odom. At the same time it is expected that the Attorney General will ask for a change of venue for trial. Whether this will be granted rests on Judge Odom alone. If he sees no reason for it he can refuse the application. His decision, however, can be taken to the Supreme Court. The trial could be held in West Carroll, Richland, Ouachita or Union Parish under a change of venue.

Many Charges to Follow Hearing.

Many criminal trials, wholesale suits for damages and actions for the removal of district officials will follow the open hearing. Among the crimes disclosed by witnesses in addition to the kidnapping and murder of Daniel and Richards there has been revealed the kidnapping of J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and C. C. (Pat) Davenport, the banishment of Addie May Hamilton and the beating of her mother; breaking into Braddock's home at night, the hold-up of hundreds of people on the highway, obstruction of a public highway, conspiracy to perjury, tampering with legal documents, unlawful assembly, writing threatening letters, misconduct of public officials by failing to perform their duties; cutting of telephone wires, falsification of records and threats to drive people from the parish, where they have a lawful right to be.

The common belief here is that it would be impossible to get an unbiased jury in this parish.

Save for murder and breaking into homes in the night time, the offenses now being prosecuted on bills of information filed by the District Attorney or the Attorney General. Even if the Grand Jury, which is expected to have nine Klansmen on it, does not return indictments in connection with the murders the Attorney General can and will file bills of information in the District Court against those whom he thinks can be convicted. Some of the crimes listed are Federal offenses as well as violations of State laws.

A prominent lawyer in discussing the situation today said that Governor Parker, if he wished could force action in every case where the law had been violated. He could instruct the Attorney General to prosecute each case to the limit and all sheriffs and prosecuting officials who had failed to do their duty.

Skipwith and Counsel Confer.

Captain Skipwith this afternoon conferred with W. H. Todd, counsel for Barnett and the Klan and F. Smith Stevenson and others at the attorney's office.

"The Klan will make its statement about this testimony at the proper time," said the Captain, "and that time has not yet arrived."

He denied that a representative of the national organization of the Klan was in attendance at the open hearing and said that so far as he knew the national officers were not concerning themselves about the Morehouse affair. He said there had been no meeting of the Morehouse Klan within the last two months and that no meeting was contemplated.

Harry Wheatmore, who as a witness identified Barnett as a member of the hooded mob which abducted Daniel and Richards, escaped being kidnapped by members of the mob and their sympathizers through the vigilance and promptness of the State and Federal authorities, it became known here today.

The plot to kidnap Wheatmore was hatched almost three months ago when he told Federal agents what he knew. Mob sympathizers kept a close watch on the Federal operatives and when Wheatmore was sent to communicate with them the plan was framed to kidnap him and two Federal officers as they passed through Collinston on the way to Monroe. Secret Service men operating undercover discovered the plot. The authorities expect to get the plotters before the "clean-up" in Morehouse Parish is completed. In entering into the plot the Klansmen violated both State and Federal laws.

John Parker Backed.

Hundreds of people stood with bared heads in a chilling rain while the body of John Parker, shot by Carey Calhoun, was buried this afternoon at Monroe. Funeral services were held at the home of John P. Parker Sr. under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of Monroe. About the beautiful plantation home, one of the finest in the State, fully 200 motor cars were parked. Veterans who served in France in the company Parker commanded were present. The body lay in a flag-draped coffin in the front room of the home. The American Legion was officially represented.

Last night the father and Carey Calhoun were guests of the Parker home. Their meeting was a dramatic one. They looked into each other's eye and grasped hands. In the eyes of the younger men were sorrow, repentance and a silent plea for forgiveness. Sorrow alone lay in the eyes of the older man—sorrow and forgiveness.

"I don't believe you killed my boy intentionally, Carey," the old man said. "All of you were drinking and you did not know what you were doing. I will not prosecute you. You and my boy were lifelong friends; you two would have been together and I feel together if necessary. My boy is gone—words cannot express my sorrow or yours."

"God bless you," said the younger man and turned his head.

It is believed that the case is closed and that Calhoun will never be brought to trial.

Among the letters distributed at the Bastrop post office this morning were several from a Georgia firm which manufactures monuments. The letters, all in the circular form, urged the recipients to arrange for local tombstone agency for the Georgia company.

"Surely," said the letter, "there will be a number of persons in your vicinity this year who will be in the market for monuments."

BRONX BOY ACROBAT HELD AS BURGLAR

Youth in Short Trousers Descends Swinging Ladder From Roof to Apartment.

On a charge of juvenile delinquency, John A. Stafford, 14 years old, of 606 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned late last night when he attempted, according to the police, to force his way into the apartment of William Sachs of 321 East 149th Street, the Bronx, displaying amazing acrobatic ability.

Sachs was asleep in his apartment with his wife, Rose, when they heard a noise like a car thumping on the floor from a window sill. Sachs went to the dining room and brushed against a figure in the darkness. He grappled with the intruder and, after pushing him, switched on the lights. To his astonishment, the burglar was a red-faced, brown-haired boy, small and wearing short trousers.

Calling other tenants to his aid, Sachs had them hold the boy while he notified the police at the Morrisania Station. Patrolman MacCarthy found Stafford prone on the floor of the kitchen. There was a rope ladder dangling from the window sill. He added that he had descended to the roof, lowered the ladder and climbed down it.

"It's not such a tough job," the boy told the detectives, although just as he succeeded in landing on the ledge of the window.

"Why did you pick Sunday evening for a burglary," the boy was asked.

"Well," the boy is alleged to have replied, "my father gives me money to go to the movies Sunday night, and that gives me time to work. Sunday night's a good night for this business, because nearly everybody's out to the movies, too."

Sachs could not identify the watch, pen or pencil found on the boy, and young Stafford denied he had taken them from the Sachs apartment, saying:

"I didn't have a chance to get anything. You woke up too quick."

Asked where he had got the watch, the boy, in the presence of witnesses, said he had taken it from an apartment at Tiffett and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, on Sunday evening, Jan. 14. The boy said he was in the graduating class of P. S. 39, on St. Ann's Avenue.

COUE TO EXPLAIN THEORY IN A MOVIE

Apostle of Autosuggestion Will Demonstrate His Ideas on the Screen.

Emile Coué, the apostle of autosuggestion, returned to this city last night and is scheduled to resume his clinics this morning at the MacDowell Club.

He is to appear in a two-reel educational film on Coueism, written by Elmore Leffingwell of his publicity staff. The film is to be made by Motion Picture Arts, Inc., at Yonkers. Exteriors, studio and will be based through Educational Films, Inc. The proceeds of the picture will go entirely to the foundation of the Coué Institute, M. Coué declining no personal profit. He is scheduled to go to the movie studio to-morrow afternoon.

Coué's most public lecture was on Thursday afternoon and Friday night at the Town Hall, and afternoon and evening next Sunday at the Knickerbocker Theatre. His last talk probably will be in the theatre on next Monday afternoon.

NAB 11 YOUNG GIRLS IN WET DANCE RAID

Released on Arrival of Parents —Seven Women Committed for Disorderly Conduct.

TWO PRINCETON BOYS HELD

Proprietor of Greenwich Village Restaurant Accused of Imperiling Morals.

Twenty patrons, the proprietor and two waitresses in Cushman's restaurant, 189 West Fourth Street, in the heart of Greenwich Village, were arrested in a raid on the place early yesterday morning by detectives on the staff of Inspector Thomas Underhill. Later in the day the defendants were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court.

Detectives Albert Adelman, James Connors and John Parker entered the cabaret about 12 o'clock Saturday night. They sat in the place quietly for a couple of hours making observations. Shortly after midnight, upon the arrival of Inspector Thomas Underhill and other members of his staff, those who had been seen drinking or otherwise violating the law were placed under arrest. The prisoners included two Princeton students, several high school girls and a student who gave his address as Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

Eleven girls between the ages of 16 and 19 years found in the place, were detained at the Charles Street Station pending the arrival of their parents. The parents, when they arrived, said they had no idea where their daughters had been. Some of the mothers said that their daughters had remarked before leaving home that they were going out for a walk. Those youngsters were taken home by the parents.

The raid was made as a result of complaints from persons in the neighborhood that the night gaiety of the place interfered with their rest. Cushman has a dance hall license. On Jan. 17, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in Jefferson Market Court, issued a warrant for him charging that he violated a subpoena. It was upon this warrant that the raid was made. After the station house Cushman gave bail for his appearance later in court.

Seven waitresses and eleven women in the place at the time of the raid were allowed to go.

Charges Against Prisoners.

Those arrested were:

David Hall, 609 West 156th Street; Charles Benton, 19 years old, and John Anderson, 20 years old, both of 46 Campbell Hall, Princeton, N. J., and Edward Bolling, 18 years old, a student of Morristown School, Morristown, N. J., charged with violation of the Mullan-Gage law in possessing liquor. Jack Worrell, 19 years old, a cashier, of 22 Court Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Vail, 19 years old, a messenger, of 2,193 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, charged with intoxication. Basil Lefferts, 20 years old, an engineer, 161 East Eighty-sixth Street, disorderly conduct and refusing to leave. Gardner Whitin, 21 years old, 139 East Ninth Street, a broker, refusing to leave premises. Leslie Lenard and Frederick Bonham, students at Princeton, 22 years old, each, 30 Hillside Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Albert Hudson, 28 years old, a student, of 118 Bowne Avenue, Long Island City, and Edward Poppenberg, 21 years old, of 30 Sixth Avenue, disorderly conduct. Morris Lefkowitz, 22 years old, of 60 Manhattan Street, and Leo Wolf, 19 years old, a student at the commons to the place, charged with disorderly conduct in refusing to move when ordered.

The following were charged with disorderly conduct: Cecilia Rose, 19 years old, a dancer, of 406 West Fifty-fifth Street; Gertrude O'Brien, 19 years old, a stenographer, 1,736 Amsterdam Avenue; Beatrice Villaverde, 19 years old, 688 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; Eileen Keys, 19 years old, a clerk, 488 Hudson Street; Hazel Shirley, 19 years old, 311 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Ruth Bolton, 20 years old, 948 East Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn; Marjorie Crowley, 17 years old, 607 Hudson Street, and Alma Peck, 21 years old, 20 Golden Hill Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Anna Sacks, 21 years old, of 63 West Ninth Street, was charged with disorderly conduct. When arrested she gave her age as 18.

The Sacks girl was discharged when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Jean H. Norris, who said an apparently bad character was not an opportunity for conviction. Rose Peck, O'Brien, Stanley, Keys and Villaverde were found guilty and committed to the Florence Crittenton Home without bail for sentence tomorrow. According to Detective Foster the girls were dancing with different men at a time during the evening in an "indecent, immoral and suggestive manner." Miss Peck took the stand and denied that she was a regular frequenter of the resort, saying that she had run over from her home in Bridgeport for the evening.

Elmore Leffingwell, 22 years old, of Princeton, charged with violating the Mullan-Gage law, were held for the Grand Jury, under $500 bail each. Worrell and Vail were given suspended sentences. Benton, Bolton, Lefferts and Whitin were each fined $10 and Lenard was fined $25. Cushman pleaded not guilty to charges of maintaining a public nuisance and imperiling the morals of minors and was held for examination, Jan. 31, bail being fixed at $500 in each case.

Accuse Probationary Policeman.

Adolph A. Schwartz, 20 years old, of 225 West 125th Street, a probationary policeman, was arrested yesterday and locked up in the Morrisania Police Station on a charge of intoxication and attempted assault. Louis Green, proprietor of a cafe there at 167 Bronx Avenue, the Bronx, made the complaint. William Wurzburg of Roslyn, L. I., who was with Schwartz at the time, was arrested on a charge of possessing burglar tools. Wurzburg, the police said, has served time in the State prison. Magistrate Peter A. Hasting in Morrisania Court fined Schwartz guilty of disorderly conduct and held him without bail for further investigation Wednesday. Wurzburg was held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

Charged with operating a 30-gallon still, John Rosenberg, 42 years old, of 248 East Third Street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions when arraigned before Magistrate Harry Goodman in Essex Market Court yesterday.

Joseph Vasso of 267 Avenue A was discharged yesterday in Essex Market Court when arraigned on a charge of violating the Mullan-Gage law. He contends a saloon at 194 East Third Street, Detective Aloysius Seigler testified that he found five gallons of wine and a 30-gallon still in the basement of Vasso's home at 267 Avenue A.

Vasso denied that he was the proprietor of the saloon. He admitted, he didn't know who owned the apartment, and the defendant was freed.

William Dawson of 1,177 Linden Street, Ridgewood, Queens, was arrested at Prospect, L. I., early yesterday morning while driving a passenger automobile, which, according to the police, contained sixty bottles of whisky. In the back seat was an arrangement by which the liquor could be dropped through the bottom of the car into the road, but the plan would fail if the car was stopped. Dawson was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of violating the Mullan-Gage law.

Governor of Jerusalem Coming Here

LONDON, Jan. 21.—General Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, was a passenger on board the steamer Berengaria which sailed Saturday from Southampton for New York. He is going to the United States on a lecture tour.

Incomes of 1,245 New Yorkers Over $100,000 In 1920; They Paid $8,100,673 in Taxes

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Exactly 1,245 persons in New York State had incomes of more than $100,000 a year in 1920, according to figures made public today by the State Income Tax Bureau. The total income of these wealthiest residents was $227,309,326, of which $101,-624,000 was taxable, and they paid $8,100,673 of the $33,408,239 collected by the State.

The figures made public today include the tax by income classes. They indicate the largest class of income tax payers in New York is that composed of those receiving from $5,000 to $6,000 a year. Of the 1,048,129 residents making returns, 426,270, or 40.66 per cent., fall within the $5,000 to $6,000 a year class. Those reporting incomes of $5,000 to $6,000 a year were 306,018, or 29.01 per cent.

The $100,000 income a year and over tax payers compose .11 per cent. No information is given making a more detailed distribution of these incomes "for the reason that such distribution would make it far easier to guess the income of various prominent persons. The law forbids disclosing any information about the income of individuals."

In one of the tables the classification of incomes up to $5,000 is made by $100 units. This reveals a curious situation in an excess of incomes of $1,300 to $1,500 reported over those of $1,200 to $1,300. The report says:

"It might be assumed that there should be shown at least as many returns in the $1,200 to $1,300 class as in the $1,100 to $1,200 class, and that at least 60 per cent. of those in the former class who should be rendering returns are failing to do so."

LEAGUE COURT CASE ON AMERICAN POINT

Reservation of Naturalization Questions in Covenant Comes Up in Franco-British Dispute.

MAY SET A PRECEDENT

Right of France to Impose French Citizenship in Tunis Is Taken Before the Tribunal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—An advisory case now before the Permanent Court of Justice is of world-wide interest in that it concerns the rights of nations to issue decrees of nationality in, and determine the nationality of, foreigners, and the case may form a precedent for the future. The matter is somewhat complicated by the fact that France's position in Tunis, the territory where the decrees were issued, is only that of a protective power.

The first question which the court must decide, however, is whether determination of nationality comes within the domain of international law according to the League convention or the domain of domestic jurisprudence. M. Lapradelle, pleading for France, declared an affirmative decision on the American claim would be a precedent for many other questions. Both Great Britain and France have finished their arguments at the public sessions of the court, which is now deliberating before rendering its judgment.

In spite of the fact that the United States has not joined the League, American influence is constantly felt, and M. Lapradelle, pleading the French claim, based his argument for the French case on a paragraph of Article 15 of the League covenant, which states that certain categories of disputes referred to in paragraph 4 cannot be dealt with by the League. The history of paragraph 8 proved, said M. Lapradelle, that disputes concerning nationality came within this category.

Paragraph 8 owed its origin to the American people's desire to reserve a certain number of questions in regard to which it considered the League of Nations had no competence to be investigated, such as tariff, immigration, and even naturalization. Immigration and naturalization were expressly referred to in the discussions which took place in Athens regarding the League. Therefore questions of nationality, of matters in the absence of respective conventions are excluded from competence of the League.

Continuing his argument, M. Lapradelle pointed out that in issuing the decrees France had only reserved her legislative powers in regard to nationality questions. That a conclusion could be deduced from principles of international law moreover that determination of nationality was left to sovereignty which each country within the territory in question, and the territory of Tunis was regarded as an extension of French territory. Moreover that the respective subjects of the protecting States and of the protectorate must combine together to form the nationality of the latter paid by them for rights of nationality, including the military service. This notion constitutes the basis of nationality, pleaded M. Lapradelle. The French government's attitude moreover is that the British "nationality rights in Tunis had ended, that the Bey of Tunis as sovereign was entitled to confer Tunisian nationality on foreigners, but in order to give them the benefit of European Capitulations as the protecting State, substituted French for Tunisian nationality. The necessary and logical consequence was that the British subjects in question, having settled in Tunis and having profited from the advantages of French nationality, should be subjected to the corresponding duties, and that the same arguments applied to Morocco.

France maintains that the agreement by which foreigners have been endowed with French nationality was concluded with the protecting State of France and the protectorate Tunis, where France has a real prerogative of sovereignty. It was therefore an agreement not concerning a third party. M. Lapradelle declared that the Anglo-French agreement, moreover, present an international character, which was the sole basis of the competence of the League, and could only be so if Great Britain could invoke a specific clause as to a treaty conflicting agreements.

Ex-Attorney General Sir Ernest Pollock, speaking for Great Britain, declared he wished to confine his remarks to the question as laid before the court. The difference between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon conception of the application of law was somewhat marked in the manner in which the two cases presented their arguments. The British counsel confined his arguments strictly to the letter of the law, whereas the French magnified the questions put to the court to the importance of the whole question of sovereignty. He contended that Great Britain did not deny that determination of nationality was an attribute of sovereignty, but declared that the rights possessed by France in Tunis and Morocco were based on treaties which did not confer the attributes of sovereignty. Great Britain, the modification of sovereignty of nationality Princess was also determined by treaties, that the possibility of conditional action of France and Tunis in legislating on questions of nationality also depended on treaty provisions as that it thus appeared that all the questions were questions of international law and did not come within the exclusive competence of a State.

The British Government further contended that the British capitulatory rights are still in force in Tunis as against the Bey, who cannot confer Tunisian nationality on persons claimed as British subjects, while the French Government contends that the British Government has forfeited the rights of the territorial jurisdiction by adhesion to the Franco-German treaty of 1911.

New Yorkers Contest Cleveland Will

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Suit was filed here yesterday to break the will of Thomas Dowling, architect, who died last March, leaving an estate estimated at $500,000, largely in real estate, by John D. Corberry of Pelham Manor, N. Y., a nephew, and Mrs. Mary Boyle, a sister of New York City, a niece.

Thirty-nine persons and institutions are named as beneficiaries. Among these are Archbishop Dowling of St. Paul, a bequest of $50,000 having been made to St. Thomas's Catholic College of St. Paul.

The New York Times regrets the necessity for the omission of 4 columns of advertisements from today's issue.

SWEDEN IN DOUBT ON LEAGUE APPEAL

Branting May Await Results of Ruhr Occupation Before Asking for Intervention.

COUNCIL MEETING THURSDAY

Call to Conference on Trade in Arms Depends on Whether Washington Will Approve.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—There has been some gossip in the British press over Sweden or some other neutral country raising in the Council of the League of Nations the question of France's action in invading the Ruhr. Apparently, however, the matter is still in an embryonic stage.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Stockholm says it has been learned that Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Premier, has abandoned for the present his intention to go to Paris; that the idea prevails in Stockholm that the present moment is inopportune, and that it will be preferable for M. Branting to wait, in the hope that disappointing economic results from France's move may induce France to accept intervention by the League of Nations.

A dispatch to The London Times from Stockholm quotes M. Branting in an interview as hesitating to make any prediction with regard to interference by the League of Nations. M. Branting had merely prepared the way for a discussion of the situation by consulting Senhor da Gama of Brazil, President of the Council of the League, and other international members.

Opium Agreement Held Up by America.

The council will hear the report of the Advisory Committee on restriction of trade in opium, drawn up at the recent session in Geneva, at which an American observer was present. According to members of the committee and others present at the session, including Mrs. Hamilton Wright of Washington, who was appointed by the Advisory Committee as one of the three assessors, the Advisory Committee got no further than to put on the agenda for the next session the question as to just what are the legitimate uses for opium.

The announcement of the Turkish delegation that Turkey would accept The Hague opium convention was regarded as very important, but the general opinion was that nothing could be done without definite support by the United States. It was thought on the other hand that the United States could do nothing without the co-operation of the other countries. It was added that the presence of the American observer failed to bring about a realization of the results hoped for, as he made no definite statement of the policy of the United States.

Mrs. Wright said today that if American co-operation did not take more definite and practical shape than at the recent meeting the failure of the movement could not be charged to the League organization. Members of the Advisory Committee, Mrs. Wright explained, Committee, Mrs. Wright explained, went to Geneva with the United States, which started the movement, to take it up again, and that until it does so nothing of importance can be accomplished.

It was announced that the United States would consult the Philippines "for the only legitimate use for opium, but that the committee was disappointed that a no more definite statement of policy was forthcoming.

Arms Questions Before Council.

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—The first session of the enlarged council of the League of Nations will be held in Paris beginning next Thursday. Several new faces will be seen, including those of Hjalmar Branting of Sweden and Senor Blanco of Uruguay, newly elected members; former Premier Salandra of Italy, who will succeed the Marquis Imperiali, and Mr. Admiral, who will sit in the place of Viscount Ishii, who is now in Japan. Rene Viviani will substitute for Leon Bourgeois, France.

Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Brazil and China will have the same representatives as at the last meeting of the Council, respectively, Earl Balfour, Paul Hymans, Count Quinones de Leon, Senhor da Gama, and Mm. Tang Tsai Fou, the Chinese Minister to Rome.

One of the first questions to be brought up will be whether the Council shall, in accordance with the suggestion made by the last Assembly, call an international conference to deal with the examination of the Washington naval agreement to the naval powers which were not represented at the Washington conference.

It is also will consider the issuance of an invitation to all States to adhere to the Washington treaty relating to submarine warfare and the use of poison gas, and the question of calling an international conference to discuss restrictions in the private manufacture and trade in arms. The assembly of the League of Nations passed a resolution requesting the Council to consider this question and to call a conference if it should be thought wise. The principal point of the Council will be to consider whether such a conference will be agreeable to the United States Government, which has not yet ratified the St. Germain agreement on the same subject.

Questions concerning the administration of the Free City of Danzig and the relations between Poland and Lithuania will come up again and some new solution, including the execution of a plan for Austria's reparation, will be considered.

The relations between the allied powers and Germany again will have to be discussed in connection with the protest of the German government against the presence of troops in the Saar Valley and the jurisdiction of French courts-martial there.

It is expected the session of the Council will last for three or four days.

Janitor Hangs Himself.

Felix Cuillier, 52 years old, janitor of the building at 129 East Eighty-fifth Street, hanged himself from a rafter in his basement flat there yesterday. He was found at 4:30 P. M. yesterday by Detective Sergeant Frank Ryan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

GRANT TO KING'S SON SURE TO BE FOUGHT

Question of Providing for Young Duke of York and His Bride a Delicate One.

LABOR PARTY WILL PROTEST

Test of the Tradition That the Nation Owes a Living to All Members of the Royal Family.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Associated Press).—The coming marriage of the Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, brings before the British people a question which has not arisen in many years but which, in times past, has been a point of difference, and sometimes of bitter feeling, between the Crown and Parliament. This question is the financing of a younger member of the royal family.

The Prince of Wales has his own estates, appertaining to his title, which are sufficient for his support. Princess Mary married one of the richest men in the kingdom, Viscount Lascelles, so there was no difficulty in her case, although King George had precedents aplenty for going to Parliament for a money grant if he had thought it necessary to do so.

The King's younger sons, in starting households of their own, must have subsidies appropriate to their stations in life, and Parliament either must make grants for them or their father must finance them from his own fortune. Although King George's wealth is a matter of guesswork, he probably might well afford to launch his sons in life financially, judged by ordinary standards; but a custom strong in England entitles him to expect the National Exchequer to provide for them.

Custom forbids the King's sons to work for a living, except in such employment as the Army or Navy, where the pay is insignificant. It also compels them to live up to their position.

The embarrassing duty fell on Queen Victoria of approaching Parliament for grants for her younger children, and also, because she remained so long on the throne, for her grandchildren the daughters of King Edward. On every occasion there was opposition in Parliament, which grieved and irritated the Queen. Even in these days there were radical members of the House of Commons who insisted on asking what these minor members of the royal family did for the nation to earn their lavish upkeep.

With Labor members constituting the second party in the lower house of Parliament, and with more than a million unemployed in the country, any proposal to endow the Duke of York on any princely scale, either in the form of a lump sum or an annuity, is certain to bring on a disagreeable debate. The Duke has no great fortune of his own, nor has his bride-to-be, whose family wealth is mostly in tradition and castles, and so for the latter there is a very poor market today, there being far more castles now on sale than there are buyers.

There was much gossip a year ago that the Duke of York was a suitor for the hand of Lady Edwina Ashley, who inherited the millions of her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel, but she married the Duke's cousin, Lord Mountbatten.

2 DEAD, 3 INJURED, 3 RESCUED AT FIRE

Eleven-Year-Old Girl and Hired Man Burned to Death in Montville (N. J.) Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Two persons were burned to death, three others seriously burned, one of whom is likely to die, and three children were rescued in a fire which destroyed the home of Albert Roamer at Montville, three miles from here, early this morning.

The dead are Bertha Roamer, 11 years old, and Joseph Petarich, 22 years old, the hired man.

The three persons burned but who escaped alive are Albert Roamer, 37 years old; his wife of about the same age, and their youngest son, George, 10 months old. They were all taken to the Morristown Memorial Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Roamer are burned about the face, neck and hands and are expected to recover. It was said at the hospital that Mr. Roamer might lose the sight of both eyes. The infant George was burned about the body and is believed to have inhaled considerable smoke. His recovery is said to be unlikely.

Three other Roamer children, ranging in age from 4 to 9 years, were awakened by their parents and conducted outside the burning house. Mr. and Mrs. Roamer received most of their burns trying to rescue their eldest daughter, Bertha, who slept alone in a room back of theirs. The cries of the baby, who was sleeping in a crib in his parents' bedroom, awakened them. Although the first to be carried from the house, he was badly burned by his clothing igniting before he could be taken outside.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but apparently started inside one of the rooms in the house rather than from a defective flue. At the time Mr. Roamer and his wife were awakened a sheet of flame separated their room from that of their eldest daughter. Mrs. Roamer made repeated efforts to reach Bertha's room, but was driven back each time. She was nearly burned before her husband returned from carrying the baby to the street and dragged her away.

Neighbors roused by the light of the burning house came to the assistance of the family, but could do nothing. The house was burned to the ground. When the debris had cooled sufficiently, neighbors dug in the ruins and recovered the skulls of Bertha Roamer and the hired man. All the rest of their bodies had been incinerated.

Accused of Shoe Burglary.

Frank Renaglia, 24 years old, of 23 James Street, and Gaetano Magalo, 22 years old, of 81 Elizabeth Street, were held in $5,000 bail each by Magistrate Goodman in Tombs Court yesterday. They were charged with suspicion of burglary. Patrolman Harry O'Neil of the Oak Street Station battling the Court that he saw the two men break into a shoe store at 2 Spring Street and steal ten pairs of shoes and three pairs of socks, worth $50.

Pours Oil on Fire, Dies of Burns.

Mrs. Hilda Christiansen, 49 years old, of 467 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, died last night in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from burns received earlier in the day when she poured kerosene into a cook stove. Her son, Peter Christiansen, 20 years old, was badly burned in rescuing to extinguish the flames which enveloped his mother.

Greek Princes Walk Bridge; Ride on Roof of 5th Ave. Bus

Prince Andrew, banished brother of the late King Constantine of Greece, and his brother, Prince Christopher, who are visiting in New York, strolled across Brooklyn Bridge late yesterday, and although they denied their identities, they were recognized by newspaper men and several press photographers snapped them.

A fellow-countryman of the Princes, recognizing them on the bridge, stood at attention and saluted as they passed. He was ignored by both members of the Greek royal family, who apparently wished to take their stroll without being recognized. The Princes walked back through City Hall Park and then up Broadway to Madison Square, where they obtained seats on the top of a Fifth Avenue bus.

PREPARE TO MAKE TURKS NEW OFFERS

Allies Frame a Proposal to Put Foreign Councilors on the Turkish Bench.

GUARANTEES FOR TURKEY

Plan Is to Pledge in the Straits Treaty Every Safeguard Exacted by the League.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 21, (Associated Press).—The Allies have framed a new formula for the settlement of judicial capitulations, whereby Turkey will undertake to employ foreign legal councilors, one of whom will sit with the Turkish judge in the trial of cases involving foreigners. In an appeal to the court of last instance the foreign advisers must be in the majority on the bench.

It appears doubtful that the Turks will accept this formula, as it does not differ greatly from the previous allied plan of furnishing foreign judges appointed by The Hague to sit with Turkish magistrates.

To meet the Turkish demand for an international guarantee of non-aggression against Turkey, the Allies will propose in the Straits treaty that the great powers shall afford every guarantee exacted by the League of Nations.

The third month of the Near East conference will begin tomorrow. Certainly there will be no fourth month, for everybody, even the more indolently inclined Turks, realizes that there must soon come an end one way or the other.

Some indications of impatience and possible separation as between the Entente and the French have happily not passed into acts, and there is no evidence tonight that the disagreement over German reparations will be permitted to develop into a break between these two countries on general Near Eastern problems.

Unanimity of views between France, England and Italy appears to have been attained through M. Bompard's visit to Paris, which had to do with the minimum the Allies would accept from the Turks in fulfillment of their financial and economic demands. The destiny of the disputed Mosul oil territory may be decided at Tuesday's meeting, and hopes have not been abandoned that Mosul may be referred to some arbitral tribunal.

Ismin Unterrayer is still here, supporting the claims of the heirs of Abdul Hamid, who transferred to American companies oil concessions in Mesopotamia, Syria and Tripoli. The allied diplomats appear to be showing more attention to the American claims since the Turks this week refused to accept the allied contention that the Sultan's private properties should be considered as belonging to the Ottoman State. The Turks insist that they must be considered as belonging to the Sultan and his heirs.

This has brought forward the question of whether the American concessions, if established as valid, can participate in Mosul oil.

The present arrangements provide that a copy of the allied draft treaty shall be handed to the Turks on Jan. 29, when they will have an opportunity to discuss it if they wish to do so.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—A mid gathering of refugees from Asia Minor, Thrace and Pontus who are camping here was held in one of the principal squares of the city today to protest against the decision of the Lausanne Conference for an exchange of Greek and Turkish populations. The crowd was deeply moved by speeches which denounced the Lausanne decision as a flagrant injustice.

Copies of a resolution of protest adopted were sent to the diplomatic representatives here, including the American Minister, for transmission to their respective governments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—The Turkish Government has handed the Allied High Commission a note protesting against Greek military concentrations in Western Thrace. The note says that if Greece is left free to continue violations of the Mudania convention Turkey reserves liberty of action.

REPORTS NEW ALLIANCE OF BRITAIN AND GREECE

Paris Matin Says They Will Fight the Turks Together if the Conference Fails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Matin from Belgrade says it is asserted in political circles there that Greece has signed an agreement with England whereby if the Lausanne conference fails, Greek troops will occupy Eastern Thrace and help the English defend Constantinople and the Straits against the Kemalists.

The correspondent adds that confirmation is lent to these rumors by the activity in landing stores and munitions at Salonika and Kavalla for the Greek forces in Western Thrace. The English are also showing activity in the Constantinople region, landing airplanes and stores.

RAISES $9,077 FOR IRISH.

Association Says Money Will Go to de Valera for Bullets.

The sum of $9,077 was raised by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic at a mass meeting in Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, last evening, to celebrate to fourth anniversary of the founding of the Dail Eireann.

"I guess that will make the English nervous," remarked John Martin, who conducted the collection from the platform. The speakers included J. J. O'Kelly, head of the Irish Republican delegation recently arrived in this country; the Rev. Dennis O'Connor, head of the Carmelite Order in the United States, and Eamonn Kenner Boy of the Friends of Freedom in India. Leo A. MacSweeney, New York State President of the association, presided.

It was announced that the funds raised would be sent by messenger to Eamon de Valera and used "for bullets for the Republican army."

HOOVER PRESENTS NEW BUILDING CODE

Says Adoption by Cities Would Mean Saving for Millions of Families.

MINIMUM NEEDS SET FORTH

Committee Report Suggests Methods of Reducing Cost of One and Two Family Houses.

TAKES UP BUILT-IN GARAGES

Would Permit Eight-Inch Brick and Six-Inch Concrete Walls for Three Stories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A "very appreciable money saving to millions of American families" is expected by Secretary Hoover to result from the first report of the Building Code Committee of the Department of Commerce, made public today. The report recommends minimum requirements for city building codes dealing with one and two family houses and goes into details on the construction of small dwellings with a view toward showing interested persons where to save and how to spend to obtain safe, substantial and durable houses at a minimum cost. The Secretary characterized the report as "having a value far beyond any similar work undertaken to date."

The committee, headed by Ira H. Woolson, consulting engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and composed of prominent representatives of the principal architectural, engineering and other interested professional organizations, was appointed by Secretary Hoover because building codes and builders frequently fail to recognize modern methods of construction and thus retarded building activity and added to costs.

The code it recommends would permit eight-inch solid brick and six-inch concrete walls for two and one-half and three story dwellings accommodating not more than two families each. Only about 40 per cent. of the present city building codes investigated, it was said, permit eight-inch walls in such dwellings. Eight-inch walls of hollow building tile, hollow concrete block or hollow walls of brick also would be permitted if they did not exceed twenty feet in height, with an additional five feet to the peak of the gable. Frame construction would be limited to two and one-half stories.

Metal lath and plaster on wood studs properly firststopped are approved for party and division walls, but at least every alternate wall in row houses, the report says, should be eight-inch solid brick or concrete or twelve-inch hollow masonry.

Requirements suggested for

SHIP BOARD REPORTS HALF FLEET TIED UP

Now Controls 1,379 Vessels of 9,846,611 Tons—874 Steel Steamers Inactive.

386 IN TRADE LAST MONTH

Nearly Half of Those Were Assigned to Northern European Routes by Fleet Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Considerably more than half of the fleet of the Government controlled by the United States Shipping Board is tied up, according to information made public tonight by J. Bustow Small, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Exclusive of six army transports having 38,333 deadweight tonnage, title to which is vested in the Shipping Board although physical delivery has not been effected, there are now 1,379 vessels of all types under the control of the Fleet Corporation, having a tonnage of 9,846,611 deadweight tons.

Of these vessels assigned to Shipping Board tonnage trade during the month ending Dec. 31 last were 386 with a tonnage of 2,357,431. Among the vessels not in operation were 874 steel steamers with a tonnage of 5,385,394. The vessels in service on December 31 were assigned as follows:

Trade	Vessels.	Dead-weight Tons.
United States Government	1	
United States		
United Kingdom		
United Kingdom & Ireland		
United Kingdom & Baltic		
Scandinavian & Baltic		
Total	386	1,976,809
Europe, Europe		
Europe, Atlantic & Portuguese		
Europe, Mediterranean		
Europe, Mediterranean, Italy		
Europe, Black Sea		
Europe, Atlantic Ports		
Greek and Black Sea		
Total		
Europe, India		
Europe, Japan		
Europe, Australia		
Europe, Java		
Europe, Dutch East Indies		
Total		
United States, South Africa		
United States, East Coast of Africa		
Total		
United States, South America		
United States, West Coast		
Total		
United States and Caribbean		
United States, Panama Service		
Total		
United States, Orient		
United States, Far East		
Total		
Grand total		

From this date it is apparent, that nearly half, or 47.52 per cent., of the ships controlled by the board and, in addition, were assigned to trade with Northern Europe. Exclusive of 38,333 dead weight, was engaged in trade with Great Britain and Ireland, 24.36 per cent., in the Scandinavian-Baltic range, and 7.39 per cent. in the Baltic and Europe-Atlantic trade. The Northern European trade was assigned 9.33 per cent. of the total, or 4.39 per cent. of all tonnage assigned was doing business in the Greek and Black Sea areas, the tonnage assigned to British India was 2.39 per cent., to the Australian range, 1.17 per cent., to Hawaii, 0.77 per cent., to the Orient, 16.69 per cent., to the Dutch East Indies, 1.36 per cent., to the East Coast of Africa and South Africa, 0.49 per cent., to the African West Coast, 1.75 per cent., to the West Coast of South America, 4.12 per cent., to the South American West Coast, 1.72 per cent., to the West Indies and Caribbean, 1.67 per cent., to other foreign trades, 2.57 per cent., and to coastwise and intercoastal trade, 0.78 per cent. The remaining 4.3 per cent. was operated by the Government in army service.

Only 386 in operation, leaving the 874 steel steamships included 5 vessels tonnage of 34,300 tons, steamships tonnage of 4,624 tons, 30 vessels of 32,402 tons chartered to independent companies, 6 barkers of 38,576 tons, including 1 vessel numbers of 46,700 tons, 2 vessels of 16,600 tons chartered to the country of the United States Shipping Board to operate, 1 vessel of 13,000 tons awaiting orders for reconditioning, 9 vessels of 63,540 tons awaiting assignment, 1 vessel of 7,450 tons awaiting delivery to operators, and 1 unidentified steel cargo carrier of 8,400 tons.

CANNERS AT CONVENTION.

Tinned Food and Equipment Men Gather in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 21.—Canners from all parts of the United States will assemble here tomorrow to attend the eleventh annual convention of the National Canners' Association. The Canning Machinery and Supplies Association and National Food Brokers' Association will meet at the same time. There will be one of the most complete displays of canning machinery ever shown. The display will be on the million dollar pier.

A novelty of the canned foods exhibit will be a demonstration intended to impress the consumer with the remarkable development of canned food products in America. It will show that the housewife may now serve an entire canned menu of fish, meat, vegetables and fruit. The United States Department of Agriculture will run an exhibit demonstrating improved methods of producing canners' crops. James Mason of Rochester, N. Y., President of the National Canners' Association, will preside at the opening session in the afternoon. The speakers will be Frederick W. Finch, Vice President of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Cincinnati; Otis James J. Ford Jr., President of the National Food Brokers' Association, St. Louis; Mo.; W. C. Campbell, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Sinclair, President National Wholesale Grocers' Association, New York City; A. E. Meredith, President American Wholesale Grocery Association, Jacksonville, Fla.; Henry Kohl, President National Chain Store Grocery Association, Jersey City, and Francis H. Leggett, President National Association of Retail Grocers, Atlanta, Ga.

COOLIDGE ON UNREST.

Sees Attempts to Escape From Toil and Self-Control.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—It is a great mistake to suppose that under some form of government or in some advanced state of civilization people can draw without effort and live wholly at ease, Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, declared in a speech tonight before the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago.

"The opportunity, would be more exactly correct," he continued, "if requires less intelligence, less skilful effort, to live among a tribe of savages than to maintain existence under the large conditions of modern society. Industry, thrift, civilization are hard to bear. It is not sloth and ease, but work and achievement, which are the ideals of today.

"Self-control is evidence, self-government is demanded. Always among the ambitions that mature the forces of the world to surrender to exchange for security and ease. The appeal to passion and prejudice always has in this direction. The proposals to dispel all evils of these processes by the application of the mere spirit. This is the temptation that is certain to rise before us, and more often in our foreign form, that American Republic proves a disappointment. They declare that self-government is a failure, that independence must be given up, that democracy must be abandoned, that freedom must be surrendered, that people must be relieved of the responsibility of doing what they intend to do."

LIVE STOCK RAISERS ACCEPT ARBITRATION

Agree to Submit Rate Dispute With Commission Agencies to Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced today that livestock producers and commission agencies at big markets have agreed to submit their controversy over rate difficulties to the Department of Agriculture for informal adjustment.

Under this agreement the complaint of unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory charges filed before the packers and stockyards administration of the Department by various livestock producers' organizations and members of livestock exchanges against the commission merchant agencies, will be handled by arbitration instead of the usual formal investigation.

Secretary Wallace in approving this informal method pointed out that C. H. Dagger and Howard M. Gore, of the packers and stockyards administration will act as arbitrators, to study the situation and make recommendations which the representatives of the producers and the livestock exchanges have agreed to accept.

The producers' organizations filed their complaint on July 25 last, but before dates for formal hearings were set the packers and commission men at the several markets began to negotiate for some plan for friendly settlement. Stipulations were soon drawn up, and as far as reasonable have been signed by the producers and the commission agencies at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Chicago. It is expected that similar stipulations will be signed soon by the agencies at Fort Worth, Denver, and Portland, Ore., and the principal.

In the formal statement of Congress, Secretary Wallace said, "that such matters be disposed of in this way wherever possible, as was made plain by the statement of the Committee on Agriculture of the House in reporting the packers and stockyards bill, when it said that: 'It is believed that the mere existence of a Federal law on the subject will in most cases make it possible for the Secretary, through informal methods, to adjust such complaints and controversies without the necessity of more formal proceedings than are contained in this title of the bill.'

"The action of the livestock exchanges at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Paul in submitting their complaints to this arbitration plan on the basis of the stipulations that are now before the Secretary for approval is extremely gratifying. It is finding they have worked their right at once, and review by the courts given them by the statute. This manifestation of faith in the administration of the law by the Department of Agriculture shows that the new control act is being satisfactorily in a constructive way. The livestock exchanges have practically set aside their legal rights and privileges to allow very matter to be considered on its merits, and to their value and changes on any basis which to the arbitrators may be deemed just and proper."

By this informal procedure it is expected that satisfactory adjustments will be obtained and that at the same time harmony and good will be preserved among the various parts of the livestock industry. The arbitrators have stated that a full opportunity will be given to all interested parties to present their views at an informal public hearing, the time of which will be announced later. At the same time they will make a thorough investigation and try to decide all material facts bearing on the character of the charges rendered by the commission men and the rate and value of that service.

The complaint against the commission agencies was made by the American National Livestock Association, the National Wool Growers' Association and thirteen other livestock producers' organizations.

LEGAL BUREAU FOR LABOR.

President Gompers Explains Effort to Aid Unions in Courts.

In a letter to officers of trade unions Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday announced the establishment of a legal information bureau to be directed by Vice President Matthew Woll under the supervision of the Executive Council.

"In creating this bureau," said President Gompers in his letter, "the American Federation of Labor does not intend and cannot possibly undertake to provide legal counsel to affiliated unions in whatever litigation they may become involved or which may be thrust upon them. It is the purpose of this bureau to collect and collate all laws and judicial decisions relating to the rights of labor as well as to prepare briefs on the fundamental and more important issues involved in labor litigation.

"It is the further intent to furnish affiliated unions and their attorneys such legal information as has been collected and collated from time to time and by that procedure prove helpful in properly and effectively defending the workers' rights before the courts."

IRON ORE OUTPUT JUMPS.

1922 Production of 46,963,000 Tons 63 Per Cent. Increase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Production of iron ore in the United States during 1922 aggregated 46,963,000 tons, an increase of 63 per cent. over the preceding year, according to estimates made by the United States Geological Survey. With the addition of ore containing more than 2.5 per cent. of manganese, which is classified separately, the output would be 46,963,000 tons, valued at more than $128,900,000.

Eighty-six per cent. of the total production came from the Lake Superior district, Minnesota mines accounting for seven-tenths of the district's output and 60 per cent. of the national production.

OWEN WILL LECTURE HERE.

British Clergyman to Expound Spiritualism Throughout Country.

The Rev. G. Vale Owen, former Vicar of Oxford, whose "revelations from the spirit world" aroused interest in Great Britain, will arrive today on the Cunarder Aquania for a lecture tour of this country. When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was here he described Rev. Mr. Owen as the foremost spiritualist of the age.

The clergyman's views on spiritualism and his "messages" were brought to the front by the late Lord Northcliffe, who was reported to have spent $250,000 in sending out the messages received through Mr. Owen's mediumship during 1920 and 1921. Northcliffe's newspapers gave adequate publicity. The Rev. Mr. Owen recently resigned his vicarage. His first appearance here will be next Sunday afternoon at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Says Robbers Held Him Captive.

Gene Liberatori of 7 Cornelia Street and Mario Angelotti of 279 Pleasant Street were held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Henry Goodman in Essex Market Court, charged with robbery. Arrests Differently of 200 Thompson Street said that on delivery on his wife's milk he immediately cut off. When he returned he was grabbed by the two men, held him up and forced him to drive to a store at 301 Sullivan Street, where they held him captive for two hours and took $60 from his pockets.

Honor for Bishop John J. Dunn.

The Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of New York has been made an honorary member in the Society of Foreign Missions. He is the only American member.

CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN BUILDING TRADES

Past Fortnight Has Resulted in Many Agreements With Unions.

12 CRAFTS HAVE SIGNED

Wage Question Is No Longer Stumbling Block and Supply of Labor Is Adequate.

Labor conditions in the building industry have improved greatly during the past two weeks, not only in the metropolitan area but throughout the country.

New York builders and contractors are proceeding without fear of a tie-up during the present year and with the apparent expectation of reaching agreements with all the building trades during the next two months.

They announce that agreements have been made with twelve of the twenty-two crafts, and progress is being made toward an understanding with the other trades. Employers have shown a disposition to reduce existing scales and the agreements, now ready for formal signing, continue 1922 wage rates. With the exception of the marble-setters, who demand a dollar a day increase, the unions have not indicated that they will hold out for any wage advance over the present wage scales carrying a $9 and $10 per day rate.

Builders report an easing up of the labor situation, all classes of skilled mechanics being available, with the exception of plasterers. A slight shortage of common labor is also reported. The improved skilled labor supply situation has resulted in the elimination of the bonus scale in a number of trades, including the bricklayers, who have been in unusual demand during the past year.

A feature of the agreements now being negotiated in New York is a clause prohibiting strikes and lockouts and providing for arbitration of all disputes between employers and the unions. All restrictions on production are also lifted.

Similar to the New York situation, conditions were having adjustment in many other cities throughout the country. In a few instances some of the trades are being granted slight increases, but the indications are that a large number of agreements will be closed by April 1 carrying the 1922 wage scales.

Another encouraging development in the situation is unmistakable evidence of the disposition of the carpenters and the sheet metal workers to get together and through the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards settle a long standing controversy which from time to time has seriously interrupted building construction.

The National Board of Jurisdictional Awards at the request of employers and officials of the American Federation of Labor has granted a rehearing on the question of whether the carpenters or the sheet metal workers shall install the metal trim in buildings.

A survey of the general labor situation of the building industry throughout the United States issued yesterday by S. W. Straus & Co. says:

"Indications at the present time are that general labor conditions will contribute to a continuation of building activities on a large scale. Wages are becoming stabilized with general tendency toward slightly higher levels in some localities, and there appears little probability of any material downward change during 1923 or any serious interruption to the present wage adjustments now reached a hopeful stage and in the most important centres are proceeding with success. Neither union labor nor the employer appear to show any disposition to bring about radical changes in existing wage scales. In some cases employers have agreed to slight advances.

"The employment situation is also becoming more nearly stabilized, and with the beginning of the new year shows marked improvement."

PRICES ON RAPPED GOODS.

Those of the Amoskeag From April to October Out Today.

Prices covering April to October deliveries of the rapped fabrics made by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will reach the trade today. The 37-inch fancy known as 3821 cloth is priced at 12½ cents a yard, with this range of quotations shown on 36-inch fancies: 3341 cloth, 17½ cents; 3321 cloth, 20 cents, and Trade Down, 22 cents.

The new figures on the 37-inch plain cloths run this way: Percale, 12 cents; Dimity, and Percale, 12½c; Trimdale, 13½c; Percale, 14½c; 3801, Trade and 15½c, 17½c, and Dubby, 20c. The prices on 36-inch plain cloths are: 3301, 17 cents; Percale, 3801, 20½c; 3321, 22½c; Trade Down, 25c, and Dubby cloth, 27c.

For 32-inch shirting flannels these prices are quoted: 3701 cloth, 22½ cents, and 3501 cloth, 25c. All of the foregoing prices are for "blocked and spring prints." "Darks" are a cent a yard higher.

TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL.

Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Brief Against Its Enactment.

Determined opposition to the so-called truth-in-fabric bill now before Congress is voiced in a brief that has been forwarded to President Harding and the members of Congress by the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association. The brief analyzes the bill thoroughly and sets forth at least nine bad features in connection with it.

Stated stress is laid by the brief on the point that the value of a wool fabric does not depend on whether it is made of new or reclaimed wool, but upon the quality, length and strength of the fiber, the construction of the fabric and the skill in workmanship in its manufacture. It is further pointed out that many of the materials that would be marked "unstapled wool" under the bill, if made a law, are far superior for the making of cloth to much of the material that could qualify under it as "virgin wool." The impossibility of telling one from the other, when mixed together in a cloth, is also touched upon by the brief, as well as reasons why this is so.

The history of the movement culminating in the Capper bill is traced by the brief, which, it is stated, is, in spirit at least, with the Germain bill of 1921 is shown. The effects of the passage of the Capper bill are summarized as follows:

Failure to detect violations by analysis of fabrics.

Attempts to enforce law of huge expense by inspection of mills, thus resulting in failure because the proportions of different materials in the goods change from the proportions of the same materials in the yarns and fabrics coming out of the mills.

Arbitrary rules by the Government and courts will bring about a situation under which the manufacturer will be subject to innumerable lawsuits and prosecutions.

Misleading labels as wool goods that do not.

Ruin of the American industry by a flood of low grade goods of inferior fabrication and construction marked "virgin wool" without possibility of detecting the false marks.

Increase in cost of wool clothing.

Great depreciation in the market value of wool cloth and wool clothing on hand at the Capper bill goes into effect by reason of peculiar penalties against commingled wool goods.

No increase in the market value of raw wool sold by the wool growers. The United States produces only one-third of the wool it consumes and only the 1 per cent. of the world's clip, so that, with the world's price plus the tariff, fixes the American price.

A tremendous expense to the successful enforcement of the Act of Chief Chemist Alvord, as shown in affidavits of the wool growers now in opposition to the Capper bill.

Attention is also called in the brief to various bills based on the British Merchandise Marks act that have been before Congress from time to time and especially to those that are now before it. These bills, it is pointed out, would force the prosecution of the slightest infraction of the requirements of the law. Concluding, the plea of the association says: "We ask that, having put the guidon on the Capper bill, you provide protection to the consumers of the country by carefully preparing the law in the usual principle of forbidding the false marking of all kinds of goods."

NEW PARISIAN FABRICS.

Success Is Anticipated for the Silk and Wool Novelties.

At the February style openings in Paris several surprises in fabrics will be introduced. From current indications there silk and wool mixtures are of great importance, and favor is said to rest on "bouge," a new development in both plain and figured effects. Wool crepes are close to the top of the list, with mixed colorings and brocade effects the newer notes. A sports version of mousseline wraps shows a heavier weight in both solid and mixed colorings, and is also brocaded in effect. Velvets which suggest the highest figures in high shades and black upon unbleached or tan grounds. All of the important houses are said to be interested in this combination under the name of "velvetine."

Rodier's "pongin," the new mohair having a silk and crepe appearance, and "crepiga," are finding the largest response in shell brown, white, tan and navy grounds. Rodier also sponsors a new figured cloth, described as one of sports shades and mixed colorings a big success is anticipated for this cloth. Plaids are shown in brilliant as well as soft colorings. All the important houses display marked interest in them.

Special fabrics developed upon an extremely novel fabric known as "milfaire," a washing cloth woven like a linen. Not only is this texture new, but the bold patterns upon black grounds are decidedly of the character of linen prints. The same fabric also has been developed generally with large figures in black and colors, following the scheme used in printing high priced upholstery linens, but the black grounds indicate a wider tendency. Allover embroidered linens upon woven cottons, linens and silks are also acknowledged successes.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Elmer Company, manufacturers of Vitalis hair tonic, will remove on or about Feb. 1 to new and larger quarters at 220 West Nineteenth Street. The company will occupy four floors formerly occupied by the Fifth Avenue Bus Company at 250 Fifth Avenue. The factory will remain in Rahway.

Word has been received in the city of the death in Covington, Ky., on Wednesday last, of Edward H. McDonald, who was associated with the Alka-Zeltzer Corporation, Chemists, of this city, as Vice President and Treasurer. The deceased was born in Covington 57 years ago and was in the wholesale drug business in the city during the founding era of Cincinnati. He was then in the employ of the Southern Druggists' Association.

Today's Radio Program

Jan. 22, 1923.

STATION WEAF, NEW YORK.
492-Meter Wave Length.

4:30 P. M.—Songs by Carrie Jacobs, soprano.
4:45 P. M.—Talks (series by Allen Raymond.
5:00 P. M.—Organ recital by Alexander Russell.
5:15 P. M.—Talks (series by Allen Raymond.
5:30 P. M.—Recital by Boris Ilyin, violinist, Peter Ilyin, pianist.
7:00 P. M.—Songs by Frederick Gunther, baritone, John Rehm, pianist.
7:45 P. M.—Solos by Fred A. Sweetman, baritone.
8:00 P. M.—Piano solos by John Rehm.
8:15 P. M.—Songs by Hattie Matthews, soprano.
9:00 P. M.—Drums and Bugle Corps of Troop 139 City of Brooklyn Boy Scouts of America.
9:30 P. M.—Baritone solos by Fred A. Sweetman.
9:45 P. M.—John Rehm, pianist.

STATION WJZ, NEWARK, N. J.
360-Meter Wave Length.

9:00 A. M.—Early morning reports and prices and farm products.
10:30 A. M.—Stockholders' Time Signals; weather forecast.
12:00 M. to 1:15 P. M.—Opening prices on curb, bonds and stocks, grain, coffee and sugar; closing reports and prices on stocks, bonds, grain, coffee and sugar.
1:45 P. M.—Weather forecast.
2:00 P. M.—Closing prices on stocks and bonds, grain, coffee and sugar; financial, agricultural and industrial conditions in the United States.
2:30 P. M.—Closing prices on stocks and bonds, grain, coffee and sugar; financial, agricultural and industrial conditions in the United States.
7:00 P. M.—Station Test St. Nicholas Symphony.
8:00 P. M.—Talk by Florence Ellsworth, soprano.
8:30 P. M.—Charles P. Wilson, tenor.
8:45 P. M.—Radio Talk, by C. W. Horn.
9:00 P. M.—Graphic Concert, Raleigh Radio Co., soloist, Dorothy Dalton, soprano.
9:30 to 10:30 P. M.—Arlington Time Signals; weather forecast.
10:31 P. M.—Program continued by singles artists.

STATION WGY, SCHENECTADY.
492-Meter Wave Length.

12:00 M.—Standard time signals.
12:01 P. M.—Noon news bulletin, quotations.
12:05 P. M.—Weather forecast, 45 cents.
2:00 P. M.—Music.
4:00 P. M.—Produce market and stock market reports and quotations, and news bulletins.
7:45 P. M.—Bedtime music and talks on topics.

STATION WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:30 A. M.—Popular Concert, 45 minutes.
1:00 P. M.—Miscellaneous music.
2:00 P. M.—Children's stories.
4:30 P. M.—Lectures.

STATION WOR, NEWARK, N. J.
405-Meter Wave Length.

2:30 P. M.—Agricultural.
3:45 P. M.—"Movie Trends," by Phoebe Scott.
3:30 P. M.—Boy Scout Talk.
3:45 P. M.—Stories by Uncle Wip, Secretary.
4:00 P. M.—Concert by Radio Collegians, a quartet.
4:30 P. M.—Songs by Thomas O'Reilly, baritone.
5:00 P. M.—Concert by Radio Collegians, a quartet.
6:00 P. M.—"Women's Problems and Responsibilities," by Mrs. Wheeler Hill.
6:30 P. M.—"Thrift Week," by the Rev. S. C. Vincent.
6:50 P. M.—"Musical Appreciation," by Philip Gordon.

STATION WEI, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
485-Meter Wave Length.

7:30 P. M.—Concert by Finney Brothers Dance Orchestra.
8:15 P. M.—Musical show by members of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Association of North Wilbraham, Mass.

STATION KDKA, EAST PITTSBURGH.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:00 A. M.—Music.
10:30 A. M.—Radio weather report.
4:30 P. M.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—News.
7:10 P. M.—Bedtime story.
7:30 P. M.—Report of the New York Stock Exchange; weekly survey of business conditions.
8:00 P. M.—"Public Health," by Carolyn Hall.
8:30 P. M.—"Pennsylvania's Tax Income and Administration Problems," by C. C. C. Shafer.
9:00 P. M.—Concert: John Boddy, tenor; Lisa Roesch, violin; Dallas King, reader; Theed I. Dreibe, pianist.

STATION WWJ, DETROIT, MICH.
450-Meter Wave Length.

7:00 P. M.—Orchestra selections.

STATION KYW, CHICAGO.
536-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)
(Operated by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.)

6:30 P. M.—Bedtime Stories.
6:45 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.—Musical program by Virgil Jones and his orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—News and Sports.
8:05 P. M.—Musical features to be announced by radio.

STATION WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
484-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)
(Operated by Palmer School of Chiropractic.)

5:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
6:30 P. M.—Bedtime Story.
6:45 P. M.—Sandman's Visit.
7:00 P. M.—Musical program by Edmund Richter, violinist; Dorothy Booth, accompanist; Ruth Dutton, soprano; Zita Fitzgerald, reader.
8:00 P. M.—"Do Your Own Home," by C. H. Cline.

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Telephone Bryant 1000

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Fifteen words per week each insertion.

ARABIA and Perkins Wanted—All shades. Wellington & Smith, 305 7th Av. Longacre 9300.

BANDANAS Wanted—Assorted colors. Call Chelsea 2207.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 12140, 22500 and Sparrow cordalon, all shades. Longacre 9422.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 6545, 6552; quantities to buy quantities; all shades. Geo. R. Hunt, C West 39th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—6545, 6552, 6552; Spring shades. Brennan Bros., 49 West 28th. Watkins 4284.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Hartman, Barkley & Co., American, 2440. Wolf & Heilberg, 36 West 39th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — Hartman or Stewarts; all shades; quantity. Pennsylvania 1278.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—6545, 10855, similar; all shades, quantity. Lipshinsky Bros., 114 West 28th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—6552, 22500, 12140, 6545, Rowena suit. Chelsea 2917.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—10855, 10852 and 12140, American, for cash. Pennsylvania 2454.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Hartman 101, all colors, any quantity. Longacre 4344.

BOLIVIA Wanted—6545, Silver & Goldstein, 13 West 28th St. Madison Square 2010.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—All makes. Blum & Son, 240 West 38th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 6545, all shades, quantity. Watkins 4212.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Open for Hartman bolivia. Harpen, 14 East 27th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Hartman 1540, black, for cash. Victor Brevet, Watkins 2620.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—6545, Hartmans, all numbers. Ben Rothblum, 21 West 36th St.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Hirsch & Bro., 132 West 27th.

BOVANY Wanted—2221, black, brown, navy. cash. Fitzroy 9000.

BRYTONIA and Saltona wanted, or similar. Brannon Bros., 49 West 28th. Watkins 4284.

BRYTONIA Wanted—Silvey Shannonthal's, spot cash, Watkins 4892.

BRYTONIA Wanted—Open to buy for cash. 40 Madison Av., 5th floor.

BRYTONIAS Wanted—Quantity spot cash. Tompkins Longacre 6-0.

BRYTONIAS Wanted or similar. I. Sovers, 40 West 27th. Watkins 5648.

BRYTONIA Wanted — Spot cash. Tachman, Meyer & Co. Watkins 6972.

BRYTONIAS and Saltonia Wanted—Pay spot cash, any quantity. Longacre 4567.

CAMEL'S Hair and Camely Wanted—Bleecker Hair Co., Camels & Camels coverts, or similar. Longacre 6420.

CAMEL Hair Wanted—Stewart's Parts 14 made and other camel hair products, spot cash. Watkins 2—.

CAMEL'S HAIR Wanted—Yarn, white, color 7-3, natural camlair. Watkins 4400.

CANTONS and Crepe de Chines Wanted—Imperial, all colors, samples to Chinese Wanted—Consulting, the plan of the association says: "We ask that, having put the guidon on the Capper bill, you provide protection to the consumers of the country by carefully preparing the law in the usual principle of forbidding the false marking of all kinds of goods."

CANTONS Wanted—Quantity spot cash. Harry Rosenberg & Co., 31 East 28th.

CANTONS Wanted—Quantity spot cash. Tompkins Longacre 6-0.

CANTONS Wanted or similar. I. Sovers, 40 West 27th. Watkins 5648.

CANTONS Wanted — Spot cash. Tachman, Meyer & Co. Watkins 6972.

CANTONS and Saltonia Wanted—Pay spot cash, any quantity. Longacre 4567.

CANTONS Wanted—Quantity spot cash. Tompkins Longacre 6-0.

CANTONS Wanted—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreign Exchange and Stock Market in Second Week of the Ruhr Experiment.

In so far as concrete movement of prices on the Stock Exchange last week, it can hardly be said that uncertainties of the Franco-German situation have found any very definite expression. The stock market did indeed decline somewhat sophistically while the incoherent rumors were circulated about "Germany declaring war" and "the German Ambassador leaving." But the decline did little more than extend the advances of the preceding week, and whatever else might be said of the market of week before last, it would at least not be argued that the French advance into the Ruhr was of itself warrant for a 2 or 3 point advance.

With the stock market thus noncommittal on the whole, last week's foreign exchange market became the principal focus of financial interest. Rates on the countries directly or indirectly concerned with the French move had declined in the first week of January and advanced in the second week. Last week they went to the lowest level of the year, the franc and the mark leading the decline. This movement mainly reflected, perhaps, the disappointment of expectations that the German Government, after its rather customary plan, would give way and propose a workable plan of compromise at the last minute. In the absence of any such move, the precise outcome of the occupation of Essen became so far a matter of doubt as to give free play to the kind of rumor which was certain to start up under the circumstances, and rumor, even the most absurd and extravagant, is always effective in the foreign exchange market of the present day.

Rise or fall of foreign exchange rates was an index to financial judgment on political conditions, even before the war, but in those days the possible scope of advance or decline was too narrow to attract the venturesome speculator. With Continental rates depreciated 50 to 99 per cent., however, as some of them are today, and with the actual value of the currencies, since the abandonment of gold redemption, a matter of pure guesswork, the opportunity for wide and rapid change in quoted prices is greater even than in the stock market. The speculators, moreover, do not act alone. A rapid and continuous decline in the rate for exchange on a given country is apt to cause bona fide remitters to postpone their purchases in expectation of still lower rates. At some point such a decline is helped along by actual withdrawal of foreign capital from the country, either because of distrust of existing conditions or because of doubt as to maintenance of existing exchange rates.

These are elementary facts in the exchange market since the war. Whether they render that market a better or a worse indicator of the situation and the possibilities than it was before the war is at least debatable; but they certainly make it as much a reflection of financial sentiment of the moment as the stock market is. It is to point, therefore, to inquire what the unsettled exchange market of last week actually suggested as the outcome of the experiment in the Ruhr. Continental financiers have paid no great attention to talk of armed resistance by Germany, or of popular uprising against the German Government, or of armed assistance of Germany by Russia. There are practical obstacles to any of these events. The economic results of the French occupation are a more tangible matter of speculation.

For Germany the incident embodies unpleasant possibilities of this sort; possibilities which were fully reflected in the decline of 50 per cent. in the mark's quoted value during the first four days of last week. It is not merely a question of coal supplies for German industry; the German industrialists are already placing large orders abroad. But the whole financial and economic situation in Germany has long been in a precarious position.

The feeling has been widely entertained that her home trade, home markets and home prices had already reached a condition similar, though on a far more portentous scale, to that which had been created in the United States and Western Europe early in 1920, with results which nobody has forgotten. The Germans answered that so long as they kept on printing paper money at an unlimited rate, no such collapse was possible. Other people pointed to the extreme stringency of credit, the abnormally high rates for money, which last Autumn ruled in the German markets as they ruled—on the other markets two years ago. The serious question for Germany, then, was whether the complications in the Ruhr might not turn out to be the shock which should push over the unwieldy structure.

That remains to be seen. If it were to happen, it would only have hastened or anticipated the inevitable; for the reeling of the economic reckoning by Germany is recognized by all experienced financiers as only a question of time. The possible economic effect of the Ruhr intervention on France herself is another matter, regarding which it is still rather early to conjecture. If the present situation were to drift into a prolonged and costly military occupation, whose expenses would not be met by requisitions on the taxes and revenues of the district, then the already heavy financial burden resting on France would indefinitely be aggravated. Even the general problem of negotiations with Germany would be greatly confused. On the other hand, the sequel were to be the offer by Germany of terms which should insure tangible guarantees of good faith in the eventual meeting of her treaty obligations, then the verdict of the markets would possibly be that France had taken the only path which could have led to an honest settlement of the matter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,075,027	14,369,597
Same period a year ago	4,809,420	11,184,613

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.68	84.17	87.32	84.17
Same period a year ago	70.27	68.38	70.27	66.21

Continued on Page Twenty-Six.

New Issue

Free from the Federal Income Tax

$50,000

Kings Mountain, N. C.

6's

Due January 1, 1925 to 1950

These bonds are issued for Water Works and Sewers and payable from a general and unlimited tax.

The town is well located in a fertile farming district in Cleveland County, on the Southern Railway. The town has two banks, eleven cotton mills and other diversified industries.

Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge.

Price to yield 5¼%

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Bought - Sold - Quoted

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EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Other States.

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Due Jan. 1, 1933 to 1937

Prices to yield 4.375%

Circular on application

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Telephone John 4344

American Cotton Fabric Corporation

Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock

Price to yield 6.93%

Description upon request

Potter & Company

Five Nassau Street
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Whitaker Paper Company

First Mortgage 7s due 1942

Non-Callable before Maturity

Secured by a First (Closed) Mortgage on the Company's property and equipment.

Net tangible assets equal to $3,253 and net quick equal to $1,840 per $1,000 Bond.

Earnings reported for 6½ years ended June 30, 1922, averaged over 3 times annual interest charges.

Price 100 and interest — Yielding 7%

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Merrill, Lynch & Company

120 Broadway New York
Uptown Office, 11 East 43rd Street
Chicago Detroit Milwaukee Denver Los Angeles
Members of the New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland Stock Exchanges

Income Tax Free Municipal Bonds

Amount	Issue	Rate	Maturity	Yield
$100,000	State of Alabama	4½s	June 1, 1932	4.25%
50,000	City of Toledo, Ohio	4½s	Nov. 1, 1924-26 Inc.	4.30%
50,000	City of Kansas City, Ks.	5s	Aug. 1, 1931-32 "	4.35%
75,000	City of Youngstown, O.	5½s	Oct. 1, 1927-30 "	4.35%
40,000	City of Fort Worth, Tex.	5s	Jan. 1, 1924-33 "	4.50%
100,000	Wyo. & Colo. Jt. Stock	5s	Dec. 1, 1952, op. '32	4.60%
30,000	City of Port Arthur, Tex.	5s	July 1, 1952	4.75%
30,000	County of Atoka, Okla.	6s	Dec. 11, 1947	4.85%
25,000	City of Wichita Falls, Tex.	5s	Mar. 1, 1930	5.00%
100,000	County of Eastland, Tex.	5½s	Feb. 1, 1941-50 Inc.	5.25%
25,000	City of Eagle Pass, Tex.	6s	Dec. 1, 1923-36 "	5.40%
50,000	City of Ranger, Texas	5½s	Feb. 10, 1927-39 "	5.50%

Full Descriptive Circulars on Request

Brendon, Gordon & Waddell

MUNICIPAL BONDS

80 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 3100

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

	Due	Prices to Yield About
State of Connecticut	1934 24	3.75%
State of New York	1946	3.85
State of Maryland	1927 23	4.00
State of Massachusetts	1941	4.00
State of Maine	1926	4.10
State of Michigan	1941	4.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	1932	3.90
New Britain, Conn.	1948	4.00
Providence, R. I.	1945	4.00
Boston, Mass.	1935	4.05
Meriden, Conn.	1937 38	4.05
Minneapolis, Minn.	1941	4.05
New York City	1972	4.13
Dallas, Texas	1947	4.15
Portland, Oregon	1941	4.15
Baltimore, Md.	1927	4.25
Norfolk, Va.	1950	4.35
Los Angeles, Cal., Sch. Dist.	1934 62	4.35
Los Angeles, Cal., Sch. Dist.	1929 32	4.40

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24 Broad Street, New York — 15 State Street, Boston
NEW YORK TELEPHONE RECTOR 6512

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes and Surtaxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey

$200,000

City of Atlantic City, N. J.

Coupon Gold 4½% School Bonds

Payable at Hanover National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Atlantic City has an Assessed Valuation of $142,304,548, being the third largest city in valuation in the State of New Jersey. Its Net Debt, including these bonds, is $6,305,082, and its population, 1920 census, was 50,682. Bonds may be registered, if desired, and are of $1,000 denomination.

Legal opinion of Messrs. Clay & Dillon

Due July 1st in each year

Amount	Due	Amount	Due	Amount	Due
$40,000	1953	$40,000	1960	$40,000	1961
40,000	1959			40,000	1962

At Prices to Yield 4.25%

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY

INCORPORATED
MUNICIPAL BONDS

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How Large Funds Are Invested

The Harvard University Fund is generally regarded as scientifically and soundly diversified.

DIVERSIFICATION is the fundamental principle of secure investment. It is essential that you or your financial advisor check your investments periodically from the standpoint of their diversification as to: **Classification** (public utility, industrial, municipal, foreign government, etc.), **Geography, Maturity** (long or short); as to whether speculative (common stocks in general) or non-speculative (sound, fixed interest-bearing securities, etc.).

We have prepared **an analysis** of the Harvard University Investment Fund, which will help you materially, in checking your own securities.

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Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc.

120 Broadway *Telephone Rector 6670* New York
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To Yield Over 7¼%

This yield is obtainable from the Preferred Stock of a lighting and power company which we are offering with our recommendation.

The Company serves a prosperous and growing territory in the Middle West.

The earnings have shown consistent increases and are largely in excess of the preferred stock dividend requirements. The prospect for continued increase in earnings is unusually promising.

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CITY OF
Buffalo, New York
Registered 4% Bonds
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Massachusetts
Maturing January 1, 1924-27
Prices 102-20 to yield 3.85%
Prices 102-28 to yield 3.90%
Prices 102-36 to yield 3.95%
Descriptive Circular Upon Request
BAUM BROTHERS & Co.
24 WALL ST. NEW YORK

LONDON SUSPENDING JUDGMENT ON RUHR

Financial Circles Anxious, but Believe France Must Hold Her Ground.

STERLING AND DEBT PLANS

Conviction Growing That England Must Waive Points of Dispute With Our Commission.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Throughout last week the City awaited developments on the Continent with anxious uncertainty, especially when the latter reports indicated danger of armed collision in the Ruhr. Nobody is attempting to predict what will be the outcome of the French occupation. The comment made in all financial quarters, however, is that having gone into this adventure France must carry it through—with success, if possible—and whatever opinion may be held here regarding the wisdom of the undertaking or its probable result, it is hoped and believed that France will show no signs of weakness.

Berlin was intermittently reported last week to be seeking mediation in this country, but there is no chance of success. Financial London is perfectly well aware that England will not interfere with the French plan unless its failure should be demonstrated beyond all doubt. Furthermore, one result of the French action has been to disclose the fact that Germany has actually evaded her obligations to the Allies in the past, a point on which until recently there was considerable disagreement in London.

The Reaction in Sterling.

The easier tendency of sterling in New York last week was wholly attributed to the delay in arriving at a complete agreement regarding the debt funding program. Some people in the City appear to have expected the settlement to go through with a rush, but this was not the opinion of the best judges in London's financial market. These people would, in fact, have been greatly surprised if obstacles had not arisen.

Nevertheless, there is some anxiety and a great deal of eagerness for an early agreement, on the ground that if Congress were to adjourn before the terms are settled there would be danger of a prolonged postponement. It was felt in financial circles at the close of the week that it might be worth some concession on the part of England to secure an early settlement. The difference between the British and American proposals is recognized to be narrow, and the view at present is that this difference will be adjusted at an early date, despite the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is leaving your country to consult with his own Government.

Reduction in England's Paper Currency.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week were £353,422,695, which is the lowest point reached since the armistice. The figure compares with £356,239,535 a week ago, with £361,226,700 at the beginning of the year, with £355,422,540 on Oct. 20, the lowest point of 1922, and with £365,-225,000, the maximum of 1920. Since the end of December the currency note circulation has declined nearly £10,300,000.

This compares with a decrease of £17,000,000 during the corresponding period a year ago, when the outstanding total of such currency was nearly £25,200,000 higher than it is today.

INCREASING STRAIN ON CREDIT IN GERMANY

Reason Tor Reichsbank's 12% Rate—Action by Berlinbankers.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is admitted in banking circles that the last week's wild rise in marks and the accompanying rush to buy goods will create a new strain on credit; both the Reichsbank and the Darlehnskassen have taken measures with a view to this result. The Darlehnskassen has decided that no single advance shall be made exceeding 100,000,000 marks and that none will be prolonged for more than three months. The Reichsbank has raised the discount rate from 10 per cent. to 12. The repeated attack on credit will probably be approved by the Government's demand for a large credit for the purpose of paying wages in the Ruhr. Such a demand would have to be met through further discounting of treasury bills and increased inflation. Similarly the stoppage of the native coal supply would mean heavy imports from England with a corresponding demand both for credit facilities and for sterling exchange. This in turn would mean a further crash in the mark inevitable.

The Reichsbank's advance in its discount rate is the fifth made since the middle of last year. When the first advance was made in July the floating debt represented by discounted treasury bills in the Reichsbank's hands was 28,128,000,000 marks on Jan. 10 it had reached 1,611,300,000,000.

CROSS-CURRENTS IN THE LONDON BOND MARKET

How Loans With Low Interest Rates Out of Favor, Others Oversubscribed.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There were some rather curious tendencies in the investment demand for the past week, which showed themselves especially in the market for new capital issues. The Sudan Government 4½ per cent loan offered at 92 was subscribed by the public only to the extent of 22 per cent. The £1,250,000 issue of 4½ per cent bonds of the Kassal Railway, in the Sudan, at 88, was a failure, the underwriters having to take 93 per cent. Yet both of these loans were guaranteed by the British Government.

Both, however, were regarded as a trifle too dear. On the other hand, the Dutch East Indies 4 per cent loan for 50,000,000, offered at 90, the Dunlop Tire Corporation offer of £1,000,000 7 per cent bonds at 97½, the Oldham Transandine Railway issue of 7½ per cent debentures at 98½, were all immediately oversubscribed.

The fact seems to be that any well-secured loan, giving a return of more than 5 per cent, goes quickly, but that lower yields still fail to attract investors, no matter how excellent the security may be. The Commonwealth of Australia and also the Western Government are expected to shortly borrow and New South Wales is issuing £1,000,-000 of 5 per cents at 99½.

BERLIN MARKETS IN WILD COMMOTION

Week's Precipitous Fall in Mark Causes Extravagant Rise in Prices.

PUBLIC'S VIEW OF SITUATION

French Intervention Regarded as a Test of Endurance, With Germany Determined to Hold Out.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The German financial public appeared to be confident last week of the failure of the French occupation in the Ruhr, but it was desperately frightened by the further precipitous fall of the mark. Since the public cannot buy foreign currencies, they devoted themselves at once to frantic purchases of house and foreign stocks. Many farmers and persons were by the groups besieging brokers at the Bourse, who were wholly unable to handle the orders which crowded in upon them.

During most of the week this heavy buying for the outside public and the foreigners continued unchecked, but on Friday, the last Bourse day, speculators began to show reserve and the market became irregular. The largest buying of the week was in companies known to have substantial reserves of coal and other materials, but on Wednesday there was particularly heavy buying of bank stocks and bona fonds, and the solid houses of the trade, dealing in colonials 4 per cents, mainly on foreign account, were complaining. On one day of the week the price for these bonds went above 10,000, as against 6,000 at the close of December and in spite of the holding of the official quotation to 1,200. The average price of premium bonds which hitherto had been neglected, jumped last week from 400 to 600, and nearly all home bonds, including municipal securities, showed large advances.

At the end of the week the quotation for Federal 4 per cents was 1,174, against 625 at the end of 1922; that for 3 per cents 1,200, against 1,600. North German Lloyd shares got to 32,000, against 4,600 at the end of December; General Electricity to 17,000, against 3,750; Deutsche Luxemburg to 48,000, against 24,000; Gelsenkirchen to 31,500, against 15,000, and Siemens-Halske to 42,000, against 22,000. Prussian 3 per cents sold at 600; Deutsche Bank at 31,000; Hamburg-American at 27,500; Phoenix Mining at 42,000; Rhenish Steel at 34,000.

The financial public seems to regard the Ruhr occupation as much like the war situation after the first battle of the Marne. It is considered a test of endurance. The market's view is that Germany, though supplied with coal for two months, nevertheless cannot keep up the struggle indefinitely, but that on the other hand the position of France as regards endurance is rather worse because the prestige of the Poincaré Cabinet must suffer badly from postponement of the expected easy successes. From the fourth financial viewpoint, the only chance of France getting a decision seems to lie in measures to vex passive action—which, however, may fail to move the Cuno Cabinet or the Ruhr population into submission, but will bring odium on France in the mind of the outside world. For this reason the feeling is that success so far is closely with the Germans, and that the consciousness of this has emphasized the nation's spirit of nonchalance and made passive resistance likely.

This view is the more positively taken because of the evident embarrassment of Cuno's personal position. The Cabinet constantly refuses any talk of negotiations, but Foreign Minister Rosenberg published last week in the Tageblatt a definite statement predicting total collapse of the French undertaking. It is certainly true that the difficulties of organization for the French in the Ruhr are great. The Krupp property, all of the Westphalian Coal Syndicate's and technical and clerical employes are now at Hamburg and are said to have carried away with them twelve tons of documents, containing essential data regarding the organization of the coal industry.

NEW ISSUE

$4,000,000

EDWARD G. BUDD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1923 **Due February 1, 1938**

Principal, interest and sinking fund payable at offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. in New York, Boston and Chicago. Callable as a whole, or in part for sinking fund, on 30 days' notice: at 110 and interest during first 5 years; at 107½ during next 5 years; at 105 during 11th year; and at 1% less premium each year thereafter to maturity.

Convertible, at holder's option, after February 1, 1925, into 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (callable only at 110 and accrued dividends) per for par. If Bonds called after February 1, 1925, may nevertheless be converted up to 5 days before their redemption date

Free of Pennsylvania 4 Mills Personal Property Tax

Interest payable without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, TRUSTEE

Capitalization
(upon completion of present financing)

Funded Debt:		
First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1923-1932 (closed),	$1,497,000	
6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938 (this issue),	4,000,000	
		$5,497,000
Capital Stock:		
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative,	$3,000,000	
Common Stock,	2,455,600	
		$5,455,600

The Company also has outstanding two real estate mortgages, $325,000 at 5% and $300,000 at 6%, both due in 1927.

From a letter to us, Edward G. Budd, Esq., President, summarizing as follows:

BUSINESS: Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1912, largest manufacturer of all-steel automobile bodies in world, has capacity of 800,000 bodies a year. Plants, at Philadelphia, occupy buildings having 995,000 square feet of floor space, on 12 acres of land, well located on lines of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads. In addition to manufacture of bodies, it is also engaged in manufacture and sale of diversified steel products in automobile industry, including fenders, running boards, hoods, doors, sills and variety of metal stampings. Through a subsidiary holding exclusive rights in this country, it manufactures and sells Michelin disc wheels. Company has more than 4,200 employees. Customers include practically all the leading automobile manufacturers in the United States. Sales in 1922 in excess of $14,000,000.

ASSETS: Total net assets (exclusive of patents and other intangible assets), after deducting all liabilities other than capital stock and mortgage and funded debt, amount to $11,585,973, or more than 1.8 times the $6,122,000 total mortgage and funded debt, including this issue. Based on independent outside appraisal, total net assets show conservative value in excess of $12,900,000 or more than twice the total mortgage and funded debt.

SECURITY: No further mortgages (other than the $1,497,000 First Mortgage Serial 6% Bonds and $625,000 real estate mortgages now outstanding, and purchase money mortgages on hereafter acquired property), shall be created without consent of two-thirds of outstanding bonds of this issue nor any additional funded debt, unless total net assets, including proceeds of the bonds proposed to be issued, are at least twice total mortgage and funded debt.

EARNINGS: Average annual net earnings, after depreciation charges and all inventory adjustments, for 7 years ended December 31, 1922, were $1,355,180, or approximately 3¾ times $364,070 present interest requirement on total mortgage and funded debt including this issue; average annual net earnings for the 5 years ended December 31, 1922, were $1,536,546, or more than 4 times this requirement; and net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1922, were $1,730,335, or more than 4¾ times this requirement.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: Total current assets, as of December 31, 1922, but giving effect to the present financing, amount to $6,697,618, or more than 4½ times total current liabilities of $1,454,851. The Company then has no floating debt.

SINKING FUND: Sinking fund 5% per annum of total bonds issued, payable semi-annually, first payment June 1, 1923, to be used for purchase or call and retirement of bonds, is at a rate sufficient to retire 75% of these $4,000,000 bonds before maturity.

MANAGEMENT: Company's executive management is in hands of men who have been with Company since organization and responsible for its development and success. Company's products have excellent reputation for quality. Manufacturing is carried on with every advantageous labor-saving device and at high degree of operating efficiency.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

PRICE 99 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, YIELDING APPROXIMATELY 6.10%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. **BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

How Much of Your Salary is Yours?

Society is organized to pay you what it has to and to take it away immediately if possible.

A man who can't beat that system has no chance to finish a winner. And there's only one certain way to beat it—to invest a portion of your salary, whatever it is, in absolutely safe Bonds.

How many years of big earnings can you count on—ten—twenty? And what then? Is it some big stroke or luck which is to provide for you and your family?

We asked one hundred successful men of middle age about this matter of luck. Not one of them had ever had any luck at all. In every case the force which first lifted them above the mass was a nest egg of bonds, accumulated in the only way money is ever accumulated—by investing instead of spending.

If the foregoing means anything to you, Columbia First Mortgage Bonds will appeal to you. Because, first of all, they're safe.

Yet the yield of 6½% is generous—higher in fact than you can obtain from other securities of equal safety.

Columbia Bonds are obtainable in denominations of $1000, $500 and $100. A partial payment plan is provided for those who wish to invest each week or month. Interest starts immediately.

Send for Circular A-69

COLUMBIA First Mortgage BONDS 6½%
FOUNDED ON A ROCK

COLUMBIA MORTGAGE COMPANY
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Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
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of Conservative Investments

—with special reference to individual requirements as to degree of safety, tax exemption, marketability, maturity, or yield—can be readily selected from the following types of bonds which we offer to financial institutions, to trustees of estates and to individuals.

Railroad Bonds **Industrial Bonds**
Public Utility Bonds **Railroad Equipment Notes**
Municipal Bonds **Short Term Securities**

We invite correspondence or consultation.

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We recommend—

Columbia Textile Co.

First Mortgage 7% Convertible Bonds

Due December 1, 1942

The Columbia Textile Co. manufactures a widely diversified line of Khaki Cloth, Suitings, etc., under the trade name of "Collex."

Net tangible assets back of this issue are equivalent to $2,924 per $1,000 bond.

Net earnings for past 5½ years have averaged 4.49 times interest requirements on this issue.

Price on application.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

40 Exchange Place New York

Telephone Broad 6290

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1st 4s, Due 1952

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5s, Due 1953

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Newark Passenger Ry.
5s, Due 1930

New York & Hoboken Ferry
5s, Due 1946

Outwater & Wells

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Telephone 3600 Montgomery

LONG TERM INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Government Newfoundland
6½s, 1936
To yield 5.70%

Province of Alberta
5½s, 1947
To yield 5.35%

Province of Alberta Guaranteed Leth. Inv.
6s, 1951
To yield 5.55%

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Metro. Corp. 5s, 1942
To yield 5.35%

City of Montreal
Metropolitan 5s, 1954
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Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York and Elsewhere

$25,000
State of Michigan
4½% Highway Bonds
Due July 1, 1942
Price to yield 4.05%

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State of Tennessee
4½% University Bonds
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Prices to yield 4.20%

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 4000

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Special Improvement Bonds

Issued for paving and sewers under the Municipalities and are a direct first lien prior to any mortgage or any other lien, on the property of the districts served.

To Yield 6%

Long and Short Maturities and in Denominations of $500 and $1,000

Send for current offering list of attractive issues

Levy Brothers
Established 1905
120 Broadway New York
TELEPHONE RECTOR 2554

FINANCIAL PARIS UPHOLDS POINCARE

Opinion, In and Out of the Markets, Still Approves Ruhr Movement.

VIEW OF FALL IN FRANC

Immediate Results Not Expected From Ruhr Occupation, but Opinion Is Hopeful.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—After a period of remarkable firmness at the beginning of the week, the Bourse relapsed somewhat toward the close. This did not appear to indicate that public opinion was really anxious concerning the French foreign policy, but that a natural reaction from the preceding sharp rise had occurred. The fall of the franc, which started on Monday and which gathered impetus later on, is assumed to be the result of the improvident trade on the foreign markets by the German Government's policy, also perhaps from doubt as to whether the Ruhr expedient may not turn out to be immensely expensive. The latter apprehension is not regarded as justified in this market.

There was no change last week in the unanimity with which financial Paris upheld the action of the French Government in the Ruhr. This unanimity continued to prevail in spite of the difficulties arising from the attitude of hostile resistance adopted by Germany. It is fully agreed in financial circles that, with the exception of some communists, there is practically no one in France who does not approve following to a finish the policy already embarked upon.

The German Attitude.

At the same time it is recognized that the German Government may undoubtedly hinder France through obliging her to set up a sort of administration in the occupied territory, instead of the simple "service control" which she had intended to create. The German attitude is regarded here as clumsy, and as having been adopted only in the hope of seeing England and the United States interfere in Germany's favor. That eventuality is not in the least feared in financial circles, where it is well understood that the British Government has recognized France as authorized by the Peace Treaty to take the steps she has taken and that the United States was not a signatory of the treaty.

Among other comments of the market on the situation, it is pointed out that if Germany actually has sufficient reserves of coal to be able to do without Ruhr supplies during several months, as some of the German newspapers have declared, that would seem to prove that Germany had procrastinated when asserting inability to carry out the deliveries called for by the Reparation Commission. If, on the other hand, as has been stated elsewhere, Germany was the means to pay the English coal, this would apparently be proof of mistreatment in the case where the Government declared it had no reserves of foreign exchange to make the smallest payment on reparations account.

Results of the Occupation.

Well-informed people on the Paris market do not think the fact that the Ruhr occupation will not give any immediate results and will be a temporary source of expense for the French Treasury. But, on the other hand, to many is manifested that the German resistance will not last longer than a few months at the most, also that the undertaking will turn out to have been worth while—and that France will definitely attain her object, meaning some payments from Germany and "productive guarantees for their ultimate continuance."

The view of the markets at the moment is that Poincaré's declarations show the French Government to be still practically in favor of annexation from Germany and that it has not changed its mind on the main question. But it is also felt that if the German Government persists in the attitude it has adopted, then the French Government will itself have to take payment in kind from the Ruhr.

CHECK TO GERMAN BOOM DESPITE HIGHER PRICES

Industrial Activity Slackens in Face of Rapidly Rising Market.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The past week's collapse of the mark had the effect of driving prices for commodities rapidly upward. The Steel Syndicate for the third time this month has raised its prices, again going to 280,000 marks per metric ton against 207,000 a month ago and later to 400,000, against 270,000. Prices in the steel market are now 1,600 to 1,800 times those of 1918.

Meantime the slackening of trade continues, although the feeling seems to prevail that the fall in the mark will cause revival. Such a result would, however, confront producers again with the difficulty of shortage of working capital. For this reason, last week's 12 per cent. bank rate will not materially check the discounting of commercial bills.

The latest official report states that the percentage of industrial concerns doing "bad business" increased during the past month from 37 to 71, the percentage "well-engaged" dropping from 42 to 18 and of the "moderately-engaged" from 21 to 11. Electrical producers report decline in orders and the same report comes from the textile and paper manufacturers, although the paper branch of trade has a large supply of old orders on hand.

CHAOTIC TRADING IN THE MARK AT LONDON

Difficulty of Doing Business—Reichsbank Rate Not Considered Seriously.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The extremely violent fall in the German mark which has occurred since France took action to bring Germany to terms has disturbed and surprised even the worst of the pessimists. Last week exchange on Berlin touched 120,000 marks to the pound sterling, as against 15,000 at the end of December. The rate now stands at 64,000; just before the occupation of the Ruhr it was 40,000. One result of this collapse has been to bring the business in German currency practically to a standstill.

Just now, transactions are merely a matter of negotiation, even the hardiest speculators having been frightened out of ordinary trading. The prevalent view in Lombard Street is that no limit can be set to the fall in the mark so long as the present situation regarding reparations continues. At last week's rate of depreciation, German marks would within a week or two be as worthless as the Polish and Austrian currencies. Already it may be said that the paper mark has virtually no value outside of Germany.

The City finds it difficult to understand the Reichsbank's action in raising its discount rate to 12 per cent. In the present state of financial demoralization in Germany such measures appear to financial London merely ridiculous. It was remarked in the City, when the advance was made last week, that one might as well attempt to check an avalanche with a shovel as to arrest the present German currency inflation through a higher bank rate. Evidently, however, the German authorities felt that they must do something, even if only for the sake of appearances.

Increase in German Public Revenue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In spite of the confused economic situation, the public revenue of Germany is increasing rapidly. In the first ten days of January it amounted to 48,175,000,000 marks, as against 36,365,000,000 in the last ten days of December and an average of 34,500,000,000 for corresponding periods since the beginning of the present financial year.

WIDER USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN GERMANY

Public Bodies Issuing Loans Based on Commodity Prices or Foreign Exchange.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Owing to the further rapid depreciation of the mark last week, the urgent use of foreign currencies increased, also the employment of substitutes for the mark in issuing loans—an expedient forced upon borrowers because, bad as the present status of the currency now is, no German will lend marks to public bodies, even at the present valuation, when it seems to be a certainty that he would get back still worse marks on repayment. More local bodies and corporations have been issuing bonds expressed in terms of commodities. The Saxon State decided last week to raise a loan in paper marks, but with the sum to vary according to the price of goods.

The Province of Schleswig-Holstein is issuing a loan with a varying interest rate; the rate to be always 1 per cent. under the Reichsbank rate, but not to exceed 16 per cent. Insurance companies are at the same time offering policies with premiums and capital in paper marks, but with the sums pledged to be adjusted according to the mark's gold exchange rate at the time of payment or else adjusted to prices.

Among other developments in this direction, the Reichswirtschaftsrat has advised that export duties be remitted to all those exporters who have large debts in foreign currencies.

INCREASE IN FRENCH 1922 PUBLIC REVENUE

Actual Receipts From Taxation 3,243,000,000 Francs Above 1921.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Notwithstanding the troubled situation occasioned by the Ruhr affair, the Government repaid 200,000,000 francs last week to the Bank of France and the note circulation was further reduced by 200,000,000.

According to a statement made last week, the Government's receipts in 1922 from direct and indirect taxation amounted to 21,423,000,000 francs, an increase of 3,243,000,000 over those of 1921. In this total, however, are included certain exceptional receipts from liquidation of war stocks and payments of war profits duties. These reached 4,455,000,000 in 1921, but they footed up only 2,551,000,000 last year. Receipts from ordinary taxation were in reality higher by 1,562,000,000 francs than those of 1921. This great increase is partly due to improvement in the tax collecting service.

The supertax of 20 per cent. on all taxes, as proposed by the Ministry of Finance, is criticised in various quarters because it affects certain taxes which are already too heavy and has increased inequalities which ought to be removed. The two legislative chambers will hardly vote it without strong pressure from the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY

November's Import Surplus in Gold Marks 41,000,000 Above October's.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Stated, according to the present practice, in gold marks, Germany's imports during November were 320,000,000, as against 321,000,000 in October. Exports were 251,000,000, against 281,000,000. The excess of imports was therefore 70,000,000 gold marks, comparing with 360,000,000 in the preceding months.

During the first eleven months of the year 1922 imports into Germany measured in gold marks amounted to 3,431,700,000 and exports to 1,547,000,000, leaving an import surplus for the period of 2,887,700,000 marks.

NEW ISSUE

$3,000,000

EDWARD G. BUDD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value $100 per Share

Authorized $20,000,000 **Outstanding (this issue) $3,000,000**

Dividends payable quarterly, February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. First quarterly dividend payable May 1, 1923. Callable as a whole, or in part for Sinking Fund, upon 30 days' notice at 110 and accrued dividends.

Exempt from present Pennsylvania 4 Mills Personal Property Tax

Dividends exempt from present Normal Federal Income Tax

Registrars:
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Transfer Agents:
MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Capitalization
(upon completion of present financing)

Funded Debt:		
First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1923-1932 (closed),	$1,497,000	
6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938,	4,000,000	
		$5,497,000
Capital Stock:		
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative, (this issue),	$3,000,000	
Common Stock,	2,455,600	
		$5,455,600

The Company also has outstanding two real estate mortgages, $325,000 at 5% and $300,000 at 6%, both due in 1927.

From a letter to us, Edward G. Budd, Esq., President, summarizing as follows:

BUSINESS: Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1912, largest manufacturer of all-steel automobile bodies in world, has capacity of 800,000 bodies a year. Plants, at Philadelphia, occupy buildings, having 995,000 square feet of floor space, on 12 acres of land, well located on lines of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads. In addition to manufacture of bodies, it is also engaged in manufacture and sale of diversified steel products in automobile industry, including fenders, running boards, hoods, doors, sills and variety of metal stampings. Through a subsidiary holding exclusive rights in this country, it manufactures and sells Michelin disc wheels. Company has more than 4,200 employees. Customers include practically all the leading automobile manufacturers in the United States. Sales in 1922 in excess of $14,000,000.

ASSETS: Net assets (exclusive of patents and other intangible assets), after deducting all liabilities other than capital stock, amount to $5,463,973, or $182 per share of this Preferred Stock. Based on independent outside appraisal, net assets show conservative values in excess of $6,840,000, or $228 per share of this Preferred Stock.

EARNINGS: Average annual net earnings for dividends for 7 years ended December 31, 1922, were $990,820, or more than 4½ times the $210,000 dividend requirement on this Preferred Stock; average annual net earnings for 5 years ended December 31, 1922, were $1,056,582, or more than 5 times this requirement; and net earnings for year ended December 31, 1922, were $1,411,965, or more than 6½ times this requirement.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: Total current assets, as of December 31, 1922, but giving effect to the present financing, amount to $6,697,618, or more than 4½ times total current liabilities of $1,454,851. The Company then has no floating debt.

SINKING FUND: Sinking Fund, payable semi-annually, out of net earnings or surplus, first semi-annual payment October 1, 1923 at annual rate equal to 10% of preceding fiscal year's net profits (after deducting depreciation charges, interest, bond sinking fund, all taxes and preferred dividends) or 3% of total Preferred Stock theretofore issued, whichever is greater.

MANAGEMENT: Company's executive management is in hands of men who have been with Company since organization and responsible for its development and success. Company's products have excellent reputation for quality. Manufacturing is carried on with every advantageous labor-saving device and at high degree of operating efficiency.

We Recommend this Preferred Stock for Investment

PRICE 99 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND, YIELDING 7.07%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. **BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$320,000

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

4½% General Improvement Bonds

Dated January 1, 1923 Due serially January 1, as below

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, and at the office of the City Treasurer of Paterson, N. J.

Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each with the privilege of registration as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

THE VALUATION FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION FOR 1922 IS $148,962,129 AND THE NET BONDED DEBT, INCLUDING THIS ISSUE, IS $9,054,295.43. THE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE 1920 U. S. CENSUS, IS 135,600, AND IT IS OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED THAT THE PRESENT POPULATION IS ABOUT 140,000.

THE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT GENERAL OBLIGATION OF PATERSON, N. J., PAYABLE FROM UNLIMITED TAXES ON ALL THE TAXABLE PROPERTY THEREIN.

Legal opinion of Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow.

Amount	Due	Price	Yield About	Amount	Due	Price	Yield about
$20,000	1925	100.60	4.20%	$20,000	1933	102.85	4.15%
20,000	1926	100.85	4.20%	20,000	1934	103.10	4.15%
20,000	1927	101.10	4.20%	20,000	1935	103.30	4.15%
20,000	1928	101.35	4.20%	20,000	1936	103.50	4.15%
20,000	1929	101.60	4.20%	20,000	1937	103.70	4.15%
20,000	1930	101.80	4.20%	20,000	1938	103.90	4.15%
20,000	1931	102.05	4.20%	20,000	1939	104.10	4.15%
20,000	1932	102.25	4.20%	20,000	1940	104.25	4.15%

Lamport, Barker & Jennings
INC.
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

New Issue

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$300,000

City of South Norfolk, Va.

(Adjoining Norfolk, Va.)

5½% Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1922 Due June 1, 1952

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold at the Bankers Trust Company, New York City. Coupon bonds with privilege of registration as to both principal and interest. Denomination $1,000.

Estimated Real Value of Taxable Property	$10,000,000
Assessed Valuation (1922)	6,110,967
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)	390,625

Population, 1920 (U. S. Census) - 7,724

THE CITY OF SOUTH NORFOLK, located in Norfolk County immediately adjacent to the City of Norfolk, is an important manufacturing and industrial center having located within it many large industrial plants. Excellent transportation facilities are afforded by the main lines of the Norfolk-Southern and Norfolk & Western Railways; and the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railway which connects with these and the Virginian Railway.

THESE BONDS, AUTHORIZED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, ARE ISSUED FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT AND SEWER PURPOSES AND CONSTITUTE A DIRECT GENERAL OBLIGATION OF THE ENTIRE CITY, PAYABLE FROM AN UNLIMITED TAX UPON ALL OF THE TAXABLE PROPERTY THEREIN. PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A SINKING FUND TO REDEEM THE ISSUE AT MATURITY.

Following public sentiment for the enlargement of the greater City, the City of Norfolk, Va., during 1922 completed the annexation of 28 square miles of contiguous territory.

Norfolk has also authorized consolidation with the City of South Norfolk.

It is proposed that an election be held in South Norfolk in the near future to ratify such annexation. After such ratification, these bonds (under the laws of the State of Virginia) will become direct general obligations of the entire City of Norfolk, and should be greatly enhanced in value.

Legality approved by Messrs. Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, New York City

Price to yield 4.75%

Bonds ready for immediate delivery

R. M. GRANT & CO.

Incorporated

Boston New York Chicago

While the above statements are not guaranteed, we believe them to be correct.

Am. Lt. & Trac. Com.
Brier Hill Steel Com.
Central Petroleum
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STOCKS

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transact a general banking business. They allow interest on checking accounts and issue Letters of Credit. They buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on N. Y. Stock Ex. for cash or carry same on conservative terms and invite inquiries. Head office 11 to 19 Broad St. Branches 358 Fifth Ave.; 16 Union Sq.; 172 Duane St.; 963 Third Ave. and 16 Court St., B'klyn.

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14 Wall Street, New York

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Our Weekly Summary Sent Upon Request

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Canadian Public Utilities

Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Pr. 5s, '53
Electrical Development 5s, 1953
Keokuk Electric Pr. 1st 5s, 1937
Lauzon Pulp & Power 1st 5s, 1948
Lauzon Pulp & Power 1st 6s, 1935
Montreal Tramways 1st 5s, 1941
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6s, '32
Ontario Power Co. 1st 5s, 1943
Shawinigan W. & P. 5s, 1950
Toronto Power Co. 5s, 1951
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. 5s, 1935

PYNCHON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 6970
LONDON LIVERPOOL PARIS
Philadelphia Phone: Lombard 4701
Baltimore Phone: Plaza 4647
Private telephone connection with Mason, Moore & Odell, Boston. Private wires to principal offices of United States and Canada.

Municipal Bonds

RICHARDS PARISH & LAMSON
111 Broadway, New York
Cleveland Chicago
Cincinnati

STANDARD OIL STOCKS AND PIPE LINES
ALSO
Gulf Oil Corp.
Humble Oil & Ref.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.
National Fuel Gas

Private Wires to
CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
AND N. Y. CURB EXCHANGE

NORTHERN PACIFIC ISSUES $10,000,000

Five Per Cent. Bonds Put on Market Today by New York Syndicate.

CALIFORNIA FLOATS LOAN

Securities for Highway Construction Total $4,000,000—General Other Bond Offerings.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank of New York and the National City Company are offering today $10,000,000 Northern Pacific Railway Company refunding and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series "D," due July 1, 1947, at a price of 99 and interest, to yield more than 5.10 per cent. The bonds are not redeemable for thirty years. They are then redeemable at the option of the company, as a whole or in part, on July 1, 1933, or thereafter, at 105 and accrued interest.

A syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York and the Guaranty Company is offering today $4,000,000 State of California 4¼ per cent. gold bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1922, and due serially from 1950 to 1964. The bonds are offered at 101.43 to yield 4.15 per cent. The bonds are issued for highway construction and represent general obligations of the State.

Lee, Higginson & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. are offering a new issue of $4,000,000 Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company 6 per cent. sinking fund convertible gold bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1923, and due Feb. 1, 1938, at 98 and interest, yielding about 6.18 and also a new issue of $2,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par $100, entitled to dividends at the same rate, at 99 and accrued dividend, yielding 6.07 per cent., according to maturity. The convertible preferred stock was issued against fifty mill and other lumber products. The corporation has mills in New Hampshire and in Canada.

A syndicate composed of H. L. Allen & Co., R. J. Van Ingen & Co., Keane, Higbie & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co. and the Northern Trust Company of Chicago is offering $1,750,000 City of Fort Worth, Texas, 4½ and 5 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1923, and due serially from Jan. 1, 1933, to 1963, inclusive. The 4½ per cent. issue totals $1,311,000, is due from 1933 to 1963, and is offered to yield 4.40 per cent., while the 5 per cent. issue totals $1,439,000, is due from 1952 to 1963, and is offered to yield 4.50 per cent. Interest is payable in New York City.

Tilney & Hyde are offering a new issue of $1,250,000 7 per cent. cumulative dividend preferred stock of the Hydrox Corporation at a price of 100, a share and accrued dividend. The proceeds are to be used for the retirement from time to time of the 7½ per cent. serial gold notes of the company and to pay for improvements and betterments. The Hydrox Corporation manufactures and sells beverages and ice cream.

Lawrence, Stokes & Jennings, Inc., are offering a block of $250,000 City of Paterson, N. J., 4½ per cent. general improvement bonds, due serially from 1925 to 1942, inclusive, at prices to yield from 4.30 per cent. to 4.35 per cent.

LONDON'S GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Last Week's Consignments Divided Between New York and India.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Imports of gold into England last week were £788,111, practically all from South Africa. Exports were £1,000,000.

Of the exports the United States took £75,000, India £725,000 and the Straits Settlements £1,000.

ACTIVITY OF INDIA IN THE BULLION MARKET

Active Buyer of Gold and Silver —A Banker's Prediction of Silver Prices.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—India continued a heavy buyer of gold in the London market last week, taking all that was offered. It is also taking silver freely, probably owing to fear that an embargo may still be imposed in the near future. Silver will be imported in the next fortnight, also shipments of the Indian Government, which is associated with the Indian Mints, are expected. The market consequently is still bullish regarding the outlook.

The bullion house of Mocatta & Goldsmid states that: "In probably less than a month's time we shall see the opening of the Indian Mints to unlimited coinage of the Indian rupee, and we shall be confronted with the demonetized metal. We regard it still as our profession to foresee as probable and further increases possible in Canada. A heavy selling movement in the prices of the Continental exchanges, brief though it always the possibility of very low prices possible within the next two years, unless under the known quantity of a helpful character comes into play."

LONDON MARKET HOLDS FIRM

Big Showing of Weakness—Tendency to Speculate for Rise.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Outside of Continental securities, the stock markets generally have continued remarkably firm in the face of the attention required by the Continental situation. During last week's Stock Exchange settlement the German Federal loan, the Canadian issue and the Japanese 6 per cent. loan were all oversubscribed. In the banking dispensations of last week. But there is no weakness in the contrary, the desire for speculation seems to have increased.

This is especially true of rubber and mining shares, which are outside the direct influence of foreign exchange considerations. The premium of the official quotation has been in evidence in the London market, however, which recognizes that there is not now an undesirable drain of Continental money into British investments.

WEAKNESS IN FRENCH BONDS

Fall of the Franc and Decline in the Securities at London.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The fall in the francs last week was severe, although what was believed to be French Government support prevented what might have been a disastrous decline. When the Paris exchange value of the French note on London had gone from 68 francs per pound sterling to 71, the Belgian from 61 to 70, and the Italian lira from 90 to 97.

French Government and municipal bonds have also been much depressed, while the market is a slightly nervous state. French 5 per cents ended the week at 58½, against 57½ a week ago; the 4 per cents at 77, against 76. Rio Tinto 6 per cents at 78, against 77. Rand 6 per cents at 79, against 78. The Department of Seine 6 per cents and the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean 6, and 3 per cents, respectively, at 88½ and 78½, are at low record.

TRADING IN GERMAN BONDS.

Brand-New Certificates Delivered Last Week to London Buyers.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In all the commotion of last week, there was still some trading in German securities on the market. At the close of the week the old German 3 per cents sold at 3½ shillings per £100 sterling bond. At the present rate of exchange they are worth to more than a few pence, but people there continue to buy them and the German Government is evidently willing to meet the demand, because what appeared to be brand-new certificates have been lately coming from Germany in delivery against purchases made here.

Since the last issue of these bonds in March, 1922, they have risen from 1 shilling to 3½ shillings, a fact which conclusively suggests that Germany thinks she may be in a good way to maintain her adverse balances abroad.

ANACONDA LEADS IN COPPER AND ZINC

Ranks Also as Largest Manufacturer in the World of Brass Products.

YIELDS GOLD, SILVER, LEAD

Stockholders' Meeting Called for Feb. 28 to Ratify Purchase of Control of Chile Copper.

John D. Ryan, Chairman of Directors, and Cornelius F. Kelley, President of the Anaconda Mining Company, have sent a letter to stockholders calling attention to the special meeting on Feb. 28 at Anaconda, Mont., at which the stockholders will be asked to approve an increase in the capital stock and to ratify the recent acquisition of the controlling interest in the Chile Copper Company.

The capital will be increased from the present $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, or from 1,000,000 shares of $50 par value each to 4,000,000 shares of the same par value. The letter describes in detail the purposes of the issue of $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds and $50,000,000 convertible debentures. The Chile stock is understood to have cost only $17,000,000, but the balance will be used to retire outstanding Anaconda bonds, reimburse the Anaconda treasury for capital expenditures in connection with the purchase of the American Brass Company and to increase working capital. The stock increase will provide for the conversion of the debentures.

The letter also contains details of the duties of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at the present time, the position of the copper industry in general, the movement of prices for the red metal over a period of years, operation of the Anaconda Company during the first year of Anaconda management and also contains details concerning the development of the Chile Copper Company since its organization in 1913 and its present position in the copper trade today. The Chile property is described as "not only the largest copper mine in the world, but one of the first worked on the western hemisphere." Production of the Chile mine is now running at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds annually, but this is expected to be increased to 300,000,000 by May 1.

Sole Copper Only for Export.

It is pointed out that Anaconda has ceased to be a seller of new copper except for the export market. "By this," says the letter, "it is meant copper in the usual shapes produced by the refinery, to wit: Ores the dealing, ingots for casting and wire bar for rolling into rods and drawing into wire. In addition to the output of the new smelter, a permanent during the year 1923 $3,500,000 pounds of copper of the same kind. Inasmuch as Anaconda does not, for domestic use or commerce, sell any of its production except in manufactured form, it is not in a competitive position with any other copper mining company in domestic commerce."

The letter states that "the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has been transformed from essentially a copper mining and producing company to an organization that engaged in various lines of production and manufacture. The field of its activities has been enlarged until today it has not only the production of copper, but the production of copper has it is by far the largest producer of brass and copper products in the world. Its domestic plant at Great Falls produces the largest quantity of zinc of any plant in the world, and the other constituent of the ores makes it one of the largest producers of lead. It also produces gold, silver, iron, coal, lumber and various other products. It is the only integrated copper company in the world which combines these various lines of production and manufacture, from the ore extracted from the mines, to the final finished products of copper and brass."

New Issues

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$2,750,000

City of Fort Worth, Texas

4½ and 5% Bonds

Dated January 1, 1923 — Due serially January 1, 1933 to 1963, inc.
Principal and semi-annual interest (January and July 1st) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1922)		$131,003,575
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)		11,102,000
Less: Water Works Bonds	$4,101,000	
Sinking Fund	1,080,346	
		5,181,346
Net Bonded Debt		$ 5,920,654
Population (1920 Census)		106,482

THESE BONDS, issued for water works, street improvement, electric light and Fire Department purposes, are a direct and general obligation of the entire City, payable from an ad valorem tax levied against all the taxable property therein.

Legality to be approved by John C. Thomson, Esq., New York City

MATURITIES AND PRICES

(Accrued interest to be added)

$1,311,000 4½% Bonds—Yielding 4.40%

Amount	Due	Price	Amount	Due	Price	Amount	Due	Price
$31,000	1933	100.44	$45,000	1936	100.98	$64,000	1944	101.36
33,000	1934	100.52	47,000	1937	101.04	66,000	1945	101.40
34,000	1935	100.60	49,000	1938	101.09	69,000	1946	101.44
36,000	1931	100.67	51,000	1939	101.14	73,000	1947	101.47
37,000	1932	100.74	53,000	1940	101.19	76,000	1948	101.51
39,000	1933	100.80	56,000	1941	101.23	79,000	1949	101.54
41,000	1934	100.86	58,000	1942	101.28	83,000	1950	101.57
43,000	1935	100.92	61,000	1943	101.32	87,000	1951	101.60

$1,439,000 5% Bonds—Yielding 4.50%

Amount	Due	Price	Amount	Due	Price	Amount	Due	Price
$ 90,000	1952	100.05	$110,000	1956	100.55	$134,000	1960	100.97
95,000	1953	100.19	115,000	1957	100.66	140,000	1961	100.06
100,000	1954	100.31	121,000	1958	100.77	147,000	1962	100.15
105,000	1955	100.44	127,000	1959	100.87	155,000	1963	100.24

Circular upon Request

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Offering announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these bonds. The offer is made only by the prospectus.

New Loan

$5,000,000

State of California

4¼% Gold Bonds

Dated September 3, 1922 — Due serially July 3, 1950-1964

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 3 and July 3) payable in gold in New York City and Sacramento, California. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, exchangeable for fully registered bonds.

Interest Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
Tax Free in California

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California and other States

The State of California, with a population of 3,426,536 according to the 1920 Census, has an Assessed Valuation of $5,135,984,563 and a Total Bonded Debt, including this issue, of $78,686,000, which is about 1½% of the Assessed Valuation.

These bonds are issued for construction of highways, and are direct general obligations of the State of California.

Amounts	Maturities	Prices
$1,000,000	1950	101.63
1,000,000	1951	101.66
1,000,000	1952	101.68
1,000,000	1953	101.72
1,000,000	1954	101.75

To yield about 4.15%

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, of San Francisco

First National Bank, New York — **Guaranty Company of New York**

Stacy & Braun — **Blyth, Witter & Co.** — **Eldredge & Company**

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We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

$10,000,000

Northern Pacific Railway Company

REFUNDING AND IMPROVEMENT MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, SERIES D

Dated January 2, 1923 — Due July 1, 1947

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

Not Redeemable for Thirty Years.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, the $1,000 and $500 denominations registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds interchangeable, and $1,000 and $500 coupon Bonds fully interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole, but not in part, on or after July 1, 1933, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105% and accrued interest.

These Bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, a legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, as well as for Life Insurance Companies in the State of New York.

Bonds subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Further particulars in regard to this issue are contained in a letter from Howard Elliott, Esq., Chairman of Northern Pacific Railway Company, copies of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, WHEN, AS PLACED, AT 99% AND INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 5.05 PER CENT.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, January 22, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to accept a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of interim receipts of the underwriters or temporary Bonds, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. — **FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York**

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

New York, January 22, 1923.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN STEEL KEEPS UP

With Output Larger, Markets Are Stronger Than at Any Time in Months Past.

BELLAIRE PLANT RESUMES

Poor Labor, Short Now, May Hold Outdoor Coils When Spring Rush Comes On.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.—The unusual activity which developed in the steel market in December has continued thus far in the new year, there being an active demand for nearly all finished steel products. The steel market is in stronger condition than for many months past. It is in much better shape than it was months ago, when a great appearance of strength was presented, for the strength then was due to restrictive embargoes owing to the local coal strike, whereas now there is strength in the face of very heavy production and shipments. It was thought in many quarters that a large increase in production would cause buyers to withdraw from the market and bring about a weakening in prices. These expectations have not been verified.

Chief production is increasing slightly, the leading plants operating somewhat more efficiently rather than by the starting of idle producing units. One large plant, however, is now being put in operation after a long idleness, the Bessemer plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at Bellaire, Ohio, with two blast furnaces and two open hearth converters, producing about ten-ton. The blast furnaces are practically in operation now, and a full production of about here will probably be reached soon.

The plant is much needed by the Carnegie Steel and The Pittsburgh Steamship Company, both of which have all of its output in operation.

Labor Shortage Feared.

Actual capacity is between 30,000,000 and 32,000,000 tons, and the chief restrictive influence is production is shortage of labor. There has been some, but not much, improvement in labor supply since October, and the increase is attributable altogether to unemployment in outdoor work, as the transportation of which labor supply at steel mills may be shorter than ever.

A week ago the Cambria Steel Company announced an advance in prices on bars, shapes and plates from $2.10 to $2.25, the general number for extended delivery and premiums for prompt delivery having been $2 for several months. A number of other independent mills followed this advance, while the Carnegie Steel Company has advanced its prices on shapes and plates to $2.25, leaving its bar price at $2. The United States Steel Corporation's attitude seems to be to restore the differentials that relied quite regularly before the war.

Prices on wire products by independents are well established at the $2 a ton advance made at various times by different producers since the first of the month, while the American Steel & Wire Company's prices are unchanged. The latter is said to be about sold up to January very little, so that the independents have no difficulty in obtaining their advances, prices in many instances. Indeed, the independents are somewhat falling behind in deliveries.

Several independent sheet mills have withdrawn from the market, evidently in preparation for a price advance, which has been announced for January 15. The leading mills, the Carnegie Steel Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company, have increased their sheet prices materially. The advance predicted is $2 a ton in black and galvanized sheets. This increased differential, as a matter of fact, was already bringing a $2 advance in many sales made at $2.60 for early shipment. The regular prices are $2.50 for blue annealed, $3.25 for black, $4.10 for galvanized and $4.50 to $4.75 for box annealed. The Steel Corporation is not offering practically to competition now, as it is said to be about the beginning of June at the minimum prices.

No Coal Strike Likely.

While a part of the heavy demand for steel products for early delivery has been attributed to fear on the part of buyers that there would be a coal strike April 1, interfering with steel production, the prospect developed in the past few weeks that there will be no coal strike, and there appears to be a lack of buying power on account of such a report, which is an outlook as over in point of production, and is stronger in point of prices. Heavy mill operations are to be expected through the last half year, the actual mills would still have great encumbrance on which to run, through the business now on their books and the steel consuming activities which are in full swing.

The iron is rather dull as to actual transactions in the open market, but shipments are well taken and furnaces appear to be considerably filled with business. Prices are steady, at $22.50 for Bessemer, $21 to $22 for basic and $21 to $22 for foundry iron at furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being $1.76.

Connellsville coke has softened a trifle in the past week, furnace coke being $3 to $3.25, with foundry coke unchanged at $3 to $3.25. The market is still about 25 a ton lower than a year ago in December. Reflecting the fuel famine in Eastern buying for domestic consumption.

CASE OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY.

Comparison in Gold Values of Recent and Prewar Production.

The Russian newspaper Izvestia publishes estimates of last year's output of the eight principal Russian industries in 1917. The list includes coal, minerals, metallurgical production, textiles, electrical, chemical, rubber and leather.

The comparative amounts are stated as follows in gold rubles:

1922	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]
1917	[illegible]

For individual industries the production as compared with the previous table of output is given as follows, the percentage figure indicating the ratio of last year's production to that of the prewar year:

	Per cent.
Coal	24.0
Petroleum	49.8
Iron ore	11.0
Manganese	11.1
Textiles	17.0
Chemical	34.6
Electrical	35.0
Rubber	36.0
Leather	36.0

Indemnity Company Opens Offices.

The Independence Indemnity Company has opened New York offices at 120 William Street. The company announces that it has just been admitted to do business in New York by the Insurance Department, and will issue all forms of casualty insurance and surety bonds.

PROSPECTS OF SILVER MARKET IN COMING YEAR

Excess of Production Over Requirements Foreshadowed by London Bullion House.

As seen in the review of last year's silver market by the London bullion house of Mocatta & Goldsmid, the situation at the year's close indicates unchanged production of silver during 1922 and, on the present basis of absorption, an excess of supply over demand and therefore a weaker market. In 1922, it is stated, shipments of silver from London both to India and China were very much on the same scale as in 1921. Huge transactions, speculative and otherwise, took place, and the price was swayed by the China exchange. The market was, however, less influenced by the Continental exchanges than it was during the previous twelve months, and even the collapse of the mark to 37,500 to the pound had only an indirect effect on the price of silver.

"The suspension of the European exchanges seriously restricted trade in China, and it is in view of that that the large amount of silver taken by China during the year in all the more remarkable, trade in China being temporarily supported as being at a standstill. The chief outlet in 1922 was the Custom Mint, which during the greater part of the year is said to have absorbed silver to the extent of 2,000,000 ounces a month. During the last two months the Mint was closed, so far as new purchases of silver were concerned, and it is rather significant that in spite of this the stocks in Shanghai have decreased during the last few months, shipments having been made from there to India and the North China Mints.

"There were no purchases made for coinage purposes by the home or the Indian Government, and with the exception of 2,000,000 ounces for the Netherlands practically no purchases have been made by any European power. On the other hand, owing to the demonetization of the Imperial coinage, the British Government has been a seller of silver, and the metal has generally been shipped to China as it has become available."

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

Summary of 1922 Results, Compared With Previous Year.

The movement of money on the London market during 1922 as compared with 1921 is summed up in the following comparison of average rates for various classes of loans. The rates given represent the interest charge per £100:

	1922.	1921.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank rate	3 13 10	6 1 10
Market discount rate	3 13 10	6 1 10
Day-to-day money	3 1 4	3 19 2
Three months' bills	3 12 8	5 2 4
Treasury bills (av. tenders	3 11 0	4 11 6

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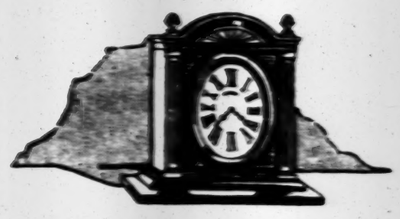

Connecticut Times the Country

A good half of us get up and retire by Connecticut-made clocks. Connecticut produces more clocks than all the other States combined. One man out of four wears a Connecticut-made felt hat. And the chances are that anything of brass, bronze or copper or of silver plate you own or use was produced in Connecticut.

Almost from the beginning Connecticut has been fortunate—if far-seeing vision can be so called—in having at her command strong and progressive banks to foster her growth. With some of the oldest of these the Bank of the Manhattan Company has been affiliated as New York correspondent for well over a century.

THE Bank of the Manhattan Company is not alone in having nation-wide and world-wide contacts through correspondent banks. But such contacts are only the *tools* with which a bank works. Their value to the bank's customers depends on *how* the bank makes use of them.

Our officers will be glad to show you the extent to which the Bank of the Manhattan Company has developed the technique of interstate and foreign transactions. Perhaps they can offer constructive suggestions of value to *your* business.

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City of Toronto, Canada

5% Serial Gold Bonds

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These bonds are the direct general obligation of the City of Toronto, enforcible by tax on all taxable property within the city. The assessed valuations for purposes of taxation, as officially reported in 1922, amounted to $772,114,298, compared with a net general debt of $52,302,516.

Founded as a trading post in 1749, and incorporated as a municipality in 1834 Toronto now ranks twelfth in population among the cities of the United States and Canada. Commercially and financially, Toronto is a thriving city of first importance, being the capital of Ontario, the wealthiest and most populous province in Canada. With the completion of harbor developments now under way, Toronto it is claimed will have the finest harbor on the Great Lakes.

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New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 2nd Imp. Mtge.	6s	1931
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. 1st Conv. Mtge.	6s	1953
Armour & Company of Delaware 1st Mtge.	5½s	1943

Descriptive Circulars of these Bonds may be had upon request.

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ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR ELECTRIC LINES

Expenditures Last Year Reflect the Return of Fewer Conditions.

BUILD 960 MILES OF TRACK

Estimate of Outlay for 1923, $240,000,000, Shows Trend Toward Expansion.

Just as the enrollment of expenditures by the electric railways of the country in the last few years has been a direct result of their financial embarrassment, the substantial expenditures in 1923 show the encouraging prosperity of the industry as a whole at the present time, according to leaders of the industry. By way of showing the improved financial condition of the electric railways as a whole, it is pointed out during the last week that in 1922 the companies built and rebuilt 600 miles of track, more than in any year since before the war.

Further evidence of the tendency toward expansion in the present year is shown in the estimate of more than $240,000,000 to be spent by the electric railways in 1923 in new plant and equipment, according to The Electric Railway Journal. In discussing other elements of the industrial condition of the industry it was pointed out that in 1922 new cars to the number of 1,386 were purchased, the largest number since 1920, when the number was 1,900. The number of cars ordered in 1921 and probably for the early part of 1922. In addition, it was said, large sums were spent in rebuilding 1,570 cars.

The number of reconstructed cars during the year 1922 was 1,570, as against 1,386 new cars purchased during the same period, which is about 50 per cent. more than the year before. Another index of encouragement comes from the fact that while the number for the first six months of 1921 was 1,900, there were more than twice as many cars ordered during the last half of the year. Manufacturers of railway equipment see this trend continued in 1923. There is no doubt that the prosperity of the electric railways is being restored and should increase during the coming year.

Previous to 1914 the electric railways of the country were carrying three times as much passenger traffic as they did in 1921, and since then this number has been exceeded but twice, Ohio was in 1916, with a total of 1,647, and again in 1920, with 1,648 new cars. The total of new cars still leads the list with double the number of 1922 figures.

The number of cars purchased, the year which can be properly classified as safety cars is greater than for 1921, but when compared with the total number of cars ordered the percentage took a considerable drop. In fact the ratio of the number of safety cars ordered for the total cars purchased for city service has been decreased since 1918. This, it is said, does not reflect a decrease in the use of safety cars, for in addition to the new cars purchased many old cars have been equipped with safety devices. The Commission regulations of barges also took a decided jump in 1922, and for the first time orders have been placed for one double-truck one-man car, and the interurban field has also been opened up to one-man operation.

One-Man Operation Increases.

New designs of large double-truck cars with provision for operation by either one or two men are showing encouraging development. There appears to be a large field of usefulness for such cars in congested city service where one man can handle the given patrol hours without serious delays.

Light weight has been a particular feature of cars built this year, and in fact for several years past. While the statistics show that electric railways are carrying a greater number of passengers with the light-weight features and one-man operation which were introduced through safety car designs are being continued with large economies. An analysis of eight types of light-weight cars built during 1922 shows the weight per passenger and weight per seat mile to be considerably less than that of the standard double-truck cars of prewar years.

"There are three outstanding features shown by a study of the rolling stock built in 1922," said Mr. Fisher, "as brought out in the foregoing analysis, and a comparative estimate shows that 10 per cent. of all motor passenger cars now used have provision for one-man operation. Second, there is a decided tendency toward the use of heavier cars than in the past. Third, light weight is an outstanding particular attention."

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

Annual Report Shows an Unappropriated Surplus of $3,810,000.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, in their report for the year ended, 1922, show net earnings for the year amounting to $3,810,000 after deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative expense and interest on loans and provision for depreciation of buildings and machinery and for Federal taxes. After crediting to the profit and loss account of surplus of Dec. 1, 1921, and deducting dividend requirements on preferred stock the company showed an unappropriated surplus of $3,810,000.

On the balance sheet as of Nov. 30, 1922, current assets stood at $21,000,000, of which inventories of merchandise amounted to $14,000,000, compared with the same date, $14,000,000, and cash in banks and on hand, $2,000,000, against $2,000,000. Current liabilities were $5,000,000, of which trade acceptances and notes payable for raw materials amounted to $2,000,000, against $2,000,000, and preferred stock dividend $875,000.

Harry Hart, President of the company, in his remarks to the stockholders, stated: "During the year and the months which immediately succeeded, it was the policy to set aside special provisions against the unusual risks inherent in the business of manufacturing clothing. The size of the reserves which have been established for these purposes has been substantially reduced, and we have been authorized to distribute the amount released to the profit and loss account of surplus."

Close Rio de Janeiro Branch.

The American Foreign Banking Corporation announces that in line with its policy to withdraw from branch banking in South America, it will liquidate its branch at Rio de Janeiro as of June 30, 1923, to which date all of the deposits will be paid.

Will Transfer Ohio Service Stock.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent for the preferred stock of the Ohio Service Company, consisting of 8,000 shares, par $100.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$65,290,100	$191,239,650
Same period a year ago	97,477,500	300,439,900

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	78.95	78.44	79.43	78.44
Same period a year ago	77.05	76.83	77.05	75.01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ISSUES

Total sales $1,150,000

FOREIGN ISSUES

Total sales $1,150,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Total sales $85,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

Continued on Page Twenty-Six.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1923

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Foreign Bonds
Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					
Total	311,300	1,300,500	1,100,000	$4,140,000	$250,000

INDUSTRIALS

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

MISCELLANEOUS

MINING

BONDS (In $1,000 Lots)

FOREIGN BONDS

WESTERN BUSINESS PLEASES MERCHANTS

Spot Conditions Better Than a Year Ago and Look for Continued Advancement.

STEEL OUTPUT 85 TO 90%

Conflicting Tendencies at Work on Prices in the Wheat Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Business throughout the West is of satisfactory volume with every indication of continuance. The wholesale and retail trade is running ahead of last year and is in a substantially right. Steel mills are operating at 85 to 90 per cent. of capacity, while the bulk of the output of finished products until the first quarter and deliveries for October more numerous for delivery in the second quarter. Agricultural implement makers are placing larger orders for their material and the International Harvester Company is operating at 85 per cent. capacity, while similar big plants are running at 70 to 80 per cent. Oil runnings in Western oilfields is up 25 per cent. in excess of last year's, automobile sales are increasing and show a moderate increase of 20 per cent. over last year. Bankers are increasing their confidence in the future of business, as evidenced by the increase in deposits and loans of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank above a big figure.

The financial condition of leading Western banks is in a very good position. Money is tight, but there is no serious pressure for funds. Collections are reported fair, with the exception of the Northwest, where the recent cold weather has caused a falling off in collections.

Other meetings were the scene of optimistic reports. The luncheon meeting of the Northwest, where the recent cold weather has caused a falling off in collections.

Conditions continue to be satisfactory in the iron and steel trade, with a good volume of business being done. Prices are firm, with a tendency toward higher levels. The leading interests are operating at 90 per cent. capacity, while the independents are operating at 80 per cent. capacity. Structural business is good, with a large tonnage of bridges and buildings pending. Railroad buying is fair, with a good demand for cars. Railroad earnings are showing a steady increase, and the roads are in good condition to handle the business offering. Railroad officials are optimistic over the future of business, and view the situation with confidence

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

PARIS.

ITALY

BELGIUM.

GERMANY.

SCANDINAVIA.

SPAIN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON MONEY AND SECURITIES.

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

Time Money.

Commercial Paper.

Bankers' Acceptances.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

STOCKS (SHARES).

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

SPOT COTTON.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Fifty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,745,000, were chartered today. They include:

Bennington Co., Manhattan, $500; Mc-Kinney Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. A. W. Schroeder, Attorneys, Hanover & Wilcox, 68 William St., Manhattan.

K. G. J. Sales Co., Rochester, soaps, toilet articles, $5,000; F. K. Ryan, J. Kinderd, J. C. Ryan, Attorneys, Ingalsbe, Rochester.

Motors Parts Co., Manhattan, motor parts, $5,000; F. Rothschild, A. Wittenberg, Jr., Attorneys, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

Pioneer Transportation Co., Manhattan, trucking, $10,000; M. D. Rudd, J. P. Bleakley, Attorneys, J. C. Shea, 29 Liberty St.

Dorner & Cooper, Manhattan, $1,000; electric contracting, stock, to pay; value, unpaid, $100,000; W. and L. Cooper, G. Dorner, Jr., Attorneys, Zalkin & Odell, 49 Wall St.

Jones, McNally & Murphy Co., Utica, conveying and electrical repairs, $25,000; J. P. Murphy, C. W. Jones, F. J. McNally, Attorneys, Alexander & Richardson, Utica, Inc.

Commonwealth Paper & Hardware Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; W. E. Sherrick, J. C. Gilchrist, 26 Park Row, Attorneys.

Rose-Mary Beauty Corp., Rensselaer, $25,000; E. W. and E. Rose, 70 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, S. Odell, 234 Fremont St., Watertown, Attorneys.

Wesley Dental School of America, Manhattan, dental and medical lectures, $5,000; W. C. Fuller, H. S. Schwartzmann, A. J. Weber, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, Attorneys.

Hudson Co., Manhattan, realty and securities, $5,000; J. and S. Seidler, 26 Cortlandt St., Manhattan, Attorneys.

Flower Junior Dress Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, garments, $10,000; H. Flower, S. Greenfield, 31 Union Square, Attorneys.

National Sports Exchange, Manhattan, $25,000; W. G. Lovell, S. Schwartzman, A. Cohen, Attorneys, H. S. Hechheimer, 1,140 Broadway.

Dorner Junior Dress Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Flower, S. Greenfield, 31 Union Square, Attorneys.

Rubber Products Corp., Manhattan, motor parts, $5,000; W. F. Rothschild, A. Wittenberg, Jr., Attorneys, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

Bayer-Speich Sales Co., Albany, motor trucks, $50,000; H. E. Speich, C. F. Speich, Attorneys, H. E. Speich, Albany.

Wallace & Co., Manhattan, securities, $50,000; J. H. Wallace, H. E. Rogers, C. F. Wallace, Attorneys, Wallace, Herrington & Bogert, 120 Broadway.

Fullerton Garment Mfg. Co., Manhattan, garments, $10,000; A. J. Hardner, Attorneys, I. Sachs, 1 Union Square West, Attorneys.

Pioneer Transportation Co., Manhattan, trucking, $10,000; M. D. Rudd, J. P. Bleakley, Attorneys, J. C. Shea, 29 Liberty St.

Dorner & Cooper, Manhattan, furs, 1,000 shares common stock, no par; value, unpaid, $100,000; W. and L. Cooper, G. Dorner, Jr., Attorneys, Zalkin & Odell, 49 Wall St.

Jones, McNally & Murphy Co., Utica, conveying and electrical repairs, $25,000; J. P. Murphy, C. W. Jones, F. J. McNally, Attorneys, Alexander & Richardson, Utica, Inc.

Commonwealth Paper & Hardware Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; W. E. Sherrick, J. C. Gilchrist, 26 Park Row, Attorneys.

Rose-Mary Beauty Corp., Rensselaer, $25,000; E. W. and E. Rose, 70 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, S. Odell, 234 Fremont St., Watertown, Attorneys.

Wesley Dental School of America, Manhattan, dental and medical lectures, $5,000; W. C. Fuller, H. S. Schwartzmann, A. J. Weber, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, Attorneys.

Hudson Co., Manhattan, realty and securities, $5,000; J. and S. Seidler, 26 Cortlandt St., Manhattan, Attorneys.

Flower Junior Dress Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, garments, $10,000; H. Flower, S. Greenfield, 31 Union Square, Attorneys.

National Sports Exchange, Manhattan, $25,000; W. G. Lovell, S. Schwartzmann, A. Cohen, Attorneys, H. S. Hechheimer, 1,140 Broadway.

Dorner Junior Dress Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, garments

DEALERS ADVISED TO STOCK MATERIAL

Building Interests Urged to Be aware of Car Shortages in First Half of Year.

ONLY BRAKE ON BOOM

Embargoes on Rail and on Lighterage Seen as a Long-Continued Picture.

Building interests are being urged to beware of a car shortage over the first half of the 1923 building year, says the editor Dow Service Daily Building Report.

Other early, but be sure to get deliveries early. In the words suggested to enable material dealers, equipment distributors and appliance handlers in the vicinity of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo. These are held to be the probable centers of the greatest building construction movement ever recorded between May and October.

What also happens to be the campaign where the greatest difficulty will be experienced in obtaining freight deliveries anything like the schedules required for the construction of commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

One of the outstanding industries supplying the New York market with building commodities is that of lumber. This particular trade keeps itself thoroughly informed with regard to railroad transportation conditions, present and future. Any special movement, especially out of season, in the transportation of lumber from mills is significant.

According to the report of the national lumber industry for the week ending Jan. 17, 1923, as made by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, shipments from mills since the first of the year have been running in excess of both production and orders, the totals being approximately 87,000,000 feet shipped, 69,000,000 feet produced and 72,000,000 feet ordered.

Quantities of cement are also heavy, but they should be the heavier than at present, looking to the great demand for this material that will serve to simultaneously with the building season. Stocks on hand at the end of 1922 were 8,125,000 barrels, according to the report of the United States Geological Survey, which total is 1,884,000 barrels less than the stock on hand at the close of 1921, although production was vastly greater this year than in the preceding twelvemonth.

Since last May shipments have exceeded production by volume every month with the exception of November.

These are facts that every prospective user of cement and every dealer in that important building commodity should take serious notice of before it is too late to make preparations for his customers' requirements.

The difficulty experienced by builders last year in obtaining structural material, including steel, front brick, glass, &c., promises to be aggravated still further this year unless due consideration is promptly given to even distribution and pending transportation congestion.

It is a time for both the building material distributor and investing contemplating construction to act, remembering that in a seller's market promptness of scheduled delivery of building commodities is one of the most important factors making or marring the ultimate profit on the job.

Premiums or bonuses on material deliveries proved to be costly expedients for contractors where wartime rehabilitations were in progress.

Though still in the middle of Winter, while building construction is seldom so active as now, keel and fleet tonnage and lighterage embargoes are operative and with the present turn to favor of steadily increased volume of building construction, there is not much room entertained by the leading building material distributors of an early lifting of the barriers against the free handling of building commodities into New York.

It is the midst of the wartime restrictions, master material dealers have to thank supplies to their yards from sidings, often from outside of the city, instead of having the material lighterage around to their docks, all adding to the cost of handling and hence to the cost of construction.

Should there be any interruption of rail deliveries to manufacturers of basic building materials in the Spring, the situation, of course, would be much more seriously aggravated, even to the point of unpreviousness, but basing the Spring-start-early admonition on normal times rail congestion and even embargoing there will be no interruption by lack, fuel or raw material deliveries to manufacturing points, skewed purchases to the building trades are buying and stocking as promptly as their requirements will permit.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WARRANTY MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE
45 West 57th St.
Plaza 2525

Mortgage Investments
Real Estate and Industrial
PRINCIPALS ONLY
F. A. LAGERWALL
[illegible] A.I.E. Tel. [illegible]

For Rent in Northern Westchester County
Excellent establishment, showing home on quarter [illegible] home four baths, four servants' rooms, garage; garden with two greenhouses, fruit and shade trees; [illegible] grade; fuel [illegible]. Unusually good town water. A remarkable opportunity. Owner plans going to Europe. Apply Watchman, Box P 257 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & 2D FLOOR
8 Large Show Windows
244 MADISON AVE.
S. W. Corner 38th Street
FOR RENT
CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, Inc.
Private Murray Hill 7020. 50 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

7½ Acres for Sale
Glendale Section of Queens
1,000 Feet Boulevard Frontage, suitable for BUILDING LOTS, adjoining Long Island Railroad; sewage available; for Planning Mills, Factory sites, &c. Terms to suit purchaser.
THE V. & O. PRESS CO.,
Glendale, Long Island.
Phone Evergreen 4300.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKEWOOD
$25 To advertise our NEW DEVELOPMENT, which we have named LAKEWOOD ANNEX, we decided for a limited time only to sell the first 400 LOTS AT A LOW PRICE OF $25 per lot, $1.00 down and $1.00 per week, with no interest and no taxes. LAKE FRONT, WARRANTED TITLE FREE.
EASY PAYMENTS.
WILLIAMS DEVELOPMENT CO.
[illegible] Times Bldg.; Bryant 4210-4211.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES
OFFICES
SHOW ROOMS
TO LET
Immediate Possession
Reasonable Rental, Sprinklers
303-4th Ave., N. Y.
Corner 23rd Street
Interborough Subway Station in Building

CRYSTAL BUILDING
40 to 46 West 20th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
TO LET
THREE FLOORS
10,000 sq. ft. Each
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT
South side of street, 200 ft. front.
28 large windows on each floor; unusual plenty of light and air.
Modern construction, high ceilings, sprinklers.
Lowest Insurance Rates
Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
Apply CHARLES GALEWSKI
[illegible] Phone Murray Hill 6870
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE
OFFICES AND SHOW ROOM
155 East 44th St.
Exceptional opportunity for those desiring individuality in their business home. Most central location in city.
Adjacent to four subways, two elevated, six surface lines and Grand Central Station.
APPLY
[illegible]

LOFT FOR RENT
220 West 19th Street
at 7th Avenue
[illegible]

L. J. WILLARD & CO.,
[illegible] Tel. [illegible]

640-642 E. 18th St.
Factory building, [illegible] sprinklers, [illegible]
J. J. LARKIN [illegible] Lexington 4548

1416 BROADWAY
Northeast Corner 39th St.
OFFICES
[illegible]

EXCEPTIONAL
Rental Opportunity
549 Fifth Ave.
at 45th Street
SMALL LIGHT FLOOR (400 sq. ft.)
SUITABLE FOR
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BONDS, SECURITIES OFFICE, TAILOR, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHOWROOM.
Rental $2,600
MARSTON & CO.
[illegible] Fifth Ave., Tel. Murray Hill 4600 OR THEIR OWN BROKERS.

NEW BUILDING
Offices and 1 Store
B'WAY & 72nd
2,067 Broadway
Opposite 72d St. Express Subway
$500 A YEAR UP
Building Agent on Premises.
EARLE & CALHOUN
232 WEST 72ND ST.
COLUMBUS 3110

SMALL Manufacturing LOFTS
Immediate possession.
43 West 16th St.
37 West 20th St.
54 West 21st St.
Apply on premises or
BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

RENTS REDUCED
Lofts, Offices, Showrooms.
122 Fifth Avenue
[illegible]

674 Sq. Ft.	$900
1,088 Sq. Ft.	$1,400
1,623 Sq. Ft.	$1,900
3,020 Sq. Ft.	$3,900

And various other spaces
AT REDUCED PRICES
Steam and heat[illegible] about 24,000 Sq. Ft. will divide to suit. Recent [illegible] Manufacturing offices. Modern equipment. Sprinkler protected.
E. SHARICK CO., on premises, 122 5th Ave. Tel. Watkins 6726.

1123 Broadway
Corner 25th Street
1140 Broadway
Corner 26th Street
FOR RENT—OFFICES and SHOWROOMS—large and small units—Modern fireproof buildings—Shipping facilities—Immediate possession & Feb. 1.
BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

198 Broadway
Bet. Fulton and John Sts.
OFFICES FOR RENT—large and small units. Fireproof building—immediate possession. Also one floor suitable for an Architect or Photographer.
BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

Lofts 50x100
Plenty light, sprinkler system; available for printing or manufacturing, will divide; reasonable rent. Apply on premises or own broker.
33-39 East 21st St.

57th St. Store
[illegible] Fifth Ave.—Beautiful large, light store. Fine business neighborhood; suitable any good selling business; satisfactory lease and terms to responsible tenant. Inspection welcomed. Premises protected. [illegible] Between 5th Ave. & Madison Ave.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WE HAVE FUNDS TO INVEST
[illegible] mortgages on 1, 2 and 3-family houses, Brooklyn, for cash.
REALTY MORTGAGE CO. (INCORPORATED), [illegible] 42d. 52 Nassau St.
MONEY to loan on first and second mortgages, also for repairs, large or small. Apply 1925-926, 261 Fifth Ave.

HOUSES.
Manhattan For Sale.
[illegible] 30, WEST—Luxury dwelling, newest [illegible], electricity; prime site. Considerable [illegible].
[illegible] 42, WEST—Near St. Nicholas Rd., private residence, 22 feet, [illegible] rooms, 3 baths, [illegible] fireplaces, [illegible] open and [illegible] fireplaces, [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] Owner [illegible].
[illegible] 39, EAST AND PARK TERRACE, WEST—For sale, 2 new 4-story dwellings, 20 feet each; one garage; [illegible] 37 [illegible] and 40 to 50th St., near side entrance, 5020 Pk. entrance, one block from Mount Park and overlooking the Hudson; [illegible] and open [illegible].
[illegible] 39, EAST—Private home, 20x75, 4-story [illegible], 11 rooms, 4 baths, recently private [illegible]. Geo. Mayer, 122 2d Av.
Manhattan For Rent.
[illegible] 39, WEST—Private, 15 rooms, 3 baths, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] furniture. 12-[illegible], 27 West 45th.
LOWER ELEVEN, WEST—[illegible] and 4 story [illegible] [illegible], direct or long [illegible]. Garage, 211 Cleveland & 2 Sons, 1 East 38th St. Tel. Madison Square 4200.
Brooklyn For Sale.
TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, 15 rooms and all improvements, all [illegible], 11th street, in the heart of Flatbush, [illegible], Prospect Park within 2 minutes' walk; [illegible] to owner. M. Schapiro, 1123 Avenue J, Brooklyn.
Queens For Sale.
$7,250 BUYS beautiful $7,500 two [illegible] home; detached; [illegible] floor; [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] 219 [illegible]; Principals, Mr. Norris, 20 [illegible] St., Jamaica, Queens Co.
$7,500 CASH buys one-family dwelling, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements. Call Richmond Hill 3894.
Long Island For Sale.
NEW GARDENS—Furnished 6-room house, 2 baths; hot water; all [illegible] to [illegible]. Call Richmond Hill 3894.
[illegible] GARDENS—Among the hills magnificent country estate, handsomely furnished, two baths on upper half floor; to close an [illegible] $10,000. Thomas Adams.
FOREST HILLS GARDENS, Queens County, above entrance, Station, Long Island Railroad. Owner must sell at once. Bargain. Phone Boulevard 6400 or call 33 Dale St.
Westchester For Sale.
WESTON will receive 12-room brick dwelling, 2½ baths, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY SPACE WANTED.

For light manufacturing, about 15,000 S. F., or can be two floors, good light and shipping facilities, metropolitan district; immediate possession; send full particulars and floor plan which will be returned. Write Box 306, 1364 World Tower Bldg.

...EST OFFICE, between 23d and 33d Sts., for advertising agency. L 47 Times Down...

...ALL BUILDING for auto repairs. West Side preferred. State Percent. Spring 7000.

...RAGE furnished office, with phone service, for 10 months. 3 to 4C Times.

FACTORIES.

...000 FEET, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., new one story brick construction, immediately available, main floor, bargain. D 77 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

...ST, 162 EAST (West Lenox)—2 rooms, bath, $20 up; hotel service.

...38TH ST., 4 EAST—
Lexington—Comfortably furnished two, three rooms; apartments; private bath; telephone.

...ST, 4 EAST—2 rooms and bath; $30 ... Kenmar, 256 5th Av. Penn. 7967.

...ST, 342 EAST—Artistically furnished apartment, living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, fireplace; maid service; for three or more months; $200 monthly. 19 Vanderbilt Ave. Ostin.

...76—Five furnished rooms, living room, kitchen, $120. See Janitor.

...ND—High-class corner apartment of ... rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ... monthly to April 1. Penn 2672.

...ST, EAST—Complete kitchenette, service; unfurnished; large; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 4746.

...ST, 24 EAST—Two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, $120. See Janitor.

...ND—High-class corner apartment of ... rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ... Rudnick.

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320 (near 103d St.)—Artistically furnished front room; ... Rudnick.

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320 (apt. 6)—And other rooms elegantly furnished; front room, ... bath; $100 monthly. Schaffer.

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 2—Three-room apartment, ... bath, kitchen, refrigerator, ... Schaffer.

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 42—Completely furnished three rooms, bath, phones, ... Apt. 1.

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Beautiful 3-room apartment, modern equipment; $125. ...

...RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 17—Studio, large room, bath, skylight; suitable artist, ...

...WEST END AV., 2074—2, 3, 4 rooms, ... Rudnick.

...ST, 27 WEST—Entire floor; 2 rooms, ... bath; elevator; kitchen. Circle ...

...ST, 36 WEST—Newly furnished 4-room ... bath; elevator; high-class ... Cathedral 6420. Apt. 2.

...ST, 330 WEST (Riverside)—Beautiful ... TWO ROOMS AND BATH; ... WEEKLY RATE; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

...ST, 309 WEST—Elegantly furnished four-... apartment, with kitchen, ... Apt. 2, Superintendent at work.

...56TH, WEST (56 Central Av.)—Five rooms, private bath, beautifully furnished, ... $150 monthly. Includes gas, ...

...ST, 32 WEST—Apt. 2, apartment 3; ... furnished; well and Northern; going ...

...ST, 4 EAST—
Lexington—Comfortably furnished two, three rooms; apartments; private bath; ... telephone.

...ST, 6 EAST—2 rooms and bath; $60 ... A. Kenmar, 256 5th Av. Penn. 7967.

...ST, 342 EAST—Artistically furnished apartment, living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, fireplace; maid service; for three or more months; $200 monthly. 19 Vanderbilt Ave. Ostin.

...76—Five furnished rooms, living room, kitchen, $120. See Janitor.

...ST, 4

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

FRIDAY, 1 P.M.
Advertisements for display space must be received by 1 P.M. Friday.

FRIDAY, 6 P.M.
Advertisements for display space must be received by 6 P.M. Friday.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 1 P.M.
Classified advertisements for Sunday issue must be received by 1 P.M. Saturday. Situations Wanted (Male) Advertisements for Sunday issue must be received by 12 M. Saturday.

THURSDAY NIGHT.
Display Rooms, Furniture, Books, Music and Art.

THURSDAY MORNING.
Theatrical Announcements and Book publications for Sunday issue must be received by 12 M. Thursday. Amusements, Resorts and Hotels, Automobiles, Boats, Aeronautics and Dancing.

Daily Edition

All classified copy must be received by 1 P.M. on day previous to publication, except Monday's issue, for which copy must be received by 6 P.M. Saturday.

Classified Advertising Rates

Rates are cash or its equivalent. Agate line measurement. Seven words to the line.

Situations Wanted (Male) ..... 50c. a line
Situations Wanted (Female) ..... 25c. a line
Personal ..... 50c. a line
Lost and Found ..... 50c. a line
Business Opportunities ..... 50c. a line
Automobiles ..... 50c. a line
Boats ..... 50c. a line
Aeronautics ..... 50c. a line
Dancing ..... 50c. a line
Schools and Colleges ..... 50c. a line
Help Wanted (Male) ..... 50c. a line
Help Wanted (Female) ..... 50c. a line
Employment Agencies ..... 50c. a line
Professional Services ..... 50c. a line
Real Estate ..... 50c. a line
Country Board ..... 50c. a line
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Continued from Preceding Page.

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BOOKKEEPER, 3

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Dishonest persons sometimes respond to advertisements. Care should be exercised and full investigation made before entering into negotiations. Rule 6 code of ethics.

Telephone Bryant 1100.

BUICK, 1923, touring; $800.
BUICK, 1923, touring; $1,000.
BUICK, 1923, touring; $1,000.
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Rate 15 cents per word.
Bank and business references required under this classification.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

PENNA NAILS RUMOR OF NEW COAL STRIKE

Spokesman for Operators Says There Is Not the Slightest Possibility of Trouble.

EXPECT QUICK AGREEMENT

Subcommittee of Miners and Employers Will Meet Again This Morning.

The spectre of a coal strike on April 1 was dissipated yesterday by Phil H. Penna, spokesman for the coal operators, who declared that there would be no strike, and that there was no reason for any one becoming alarmed over the possibility of a strike.

"There is not going to be any strike," he declared, when informed that such reports were being spread throughout the country because of the delay of the coal operators in reaching an agreement.

"There never was the remotest possibility of a strike," added Mr. Penna, who has been spokesman for the operators for many years. "There is no reason why any person should be worried. You may make that as strong as you care to."

He was asked if the operators had determined to send a committee to Washington to consult the Attorney General's office on the legality of an agreement to cover the bituminous fields in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. He said nothing had been done as yet, but that if any one was sent to Washington it would not be until an agreement had been reached in this city or was in immediate prospect.

His statement and previous remarks to a similar effect by spokesmen for the miners led to the belief yesterday that an agreement would be reached within forty-eight hours.

The miners' leaders have been receiving reports from operators, representing millions of tonnage, for permission to sign individual agreements with the union, it was learned.

The subcommittee of miners and operators appointed last Saturday will meet again this morning, probably at the Building Trades Hotel, instead of the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the meetings have hitherto been held. The decision of the miners' NEC to name a committee to confer with the operators' committee and a report is expected today or tomorrow. It is believed that the subcommittee will recommend, double pay for overtime and the five-day week. The five-day week, it is learned, is included merely as a suggestion to that effect was adopted at the convention three years ago. It is not a final demand, which the miners desire to reserve rather than a matter that they expect to spend much time on at their conferences.

A Pleasant Restful Journey

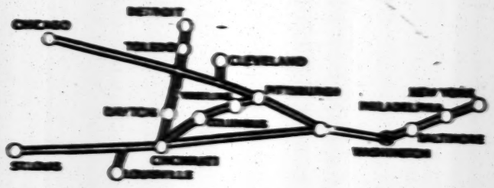
Travelers are assured a pleasant and a comfortable journey on the Baltimore & Ohio through the careful planning of the management and the willing co-operation of the employes to render a quality of service that elicits public approval.

Train schedules are arranged to give the maximum of comfort. Engineers are skilled in the easy stopping and starting of trains. The track alignment fits the schedule as well as the curvature of the roadbed. The equipment—both coaches and Pullmans—is of the very latest design. The six-wheel trucks on the coaches assure ease and comfort in riding.

The dining cars are restful, cheerful and home-like in their appointments, while well prepared meals, generous portions and moderate prices, all contribute to make your journey one that will be pleasantly remembered.

Tickets and information may be obtained at the following offices: NEW YORK—Consolidated Ticket Office, Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal; NEWARK—Consolidated Ticket Office, Park Place and Wesquahic Park (Lehigh Valley) Stations.

J. B. SCOTT, General Eastern Passenger Agent
1370 Broadway, New York (Pennsylvania Bldg.)



Baltimore & Ohio

Trains Arrive At And Depart From Pennsylvania Station

20% Off

Hats, Haberdashery and Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

[Excepting only Dress Clothes, Stetson Hats, Collars and a few other items.]

A few examples of 20% off

$35 Suits and Overcoats by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$28
The reduction is important because at $35 these clothes were considered extra-value.

Wallach Shirts that were formerly $2
$1.60
Standard Wallach quality shirts that were great value at $2.

$50 Suits and Overcoats by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$40
A feature value at $50 because they out-qualitied all other clothes for the same price.

Wallach Hats that were Best Value in Town at $3
$2.40
Smartest shapes and shades; satisfaction or money back—that's how good!

$45 Four-piece Sports Suits by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$36
Comprising coat, vest, knickers and regular trousers; they were wonderful value at $45.

Beacon Robes that led the town in value giving at $5.95
$4.76
Shawl or notch collars; pockets and cuffs trimmed with silk cord; large bone buttons; piped seams.

$12.50 Boys' Suits & Reefers by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$10
$12.50 was a get-acquainted price; at $10 these fine Boys' Clothes are priced below the cost of making.

Silk and Wool Ties Unusual Value at $1—now
80¢
In pattern, texture and both tying and wearing qualities they rival many costlier scarfs.

$50 Coats for Women by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$40
Only at Broadway, cor. 29th
Smart multi-purpose coats that rival the highest custom creations of New York, London and Paris.

Wallach Silk Hose that were Special at 55c
44¢
So excellent in quality that we sometimes found it difficult to keep up with the demand for them at 55c.

Every article in this Store Wide Event is plainly marked with its former price. Reduction will be made at time of Sale

Wallach Bros

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Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave. cor., 122d

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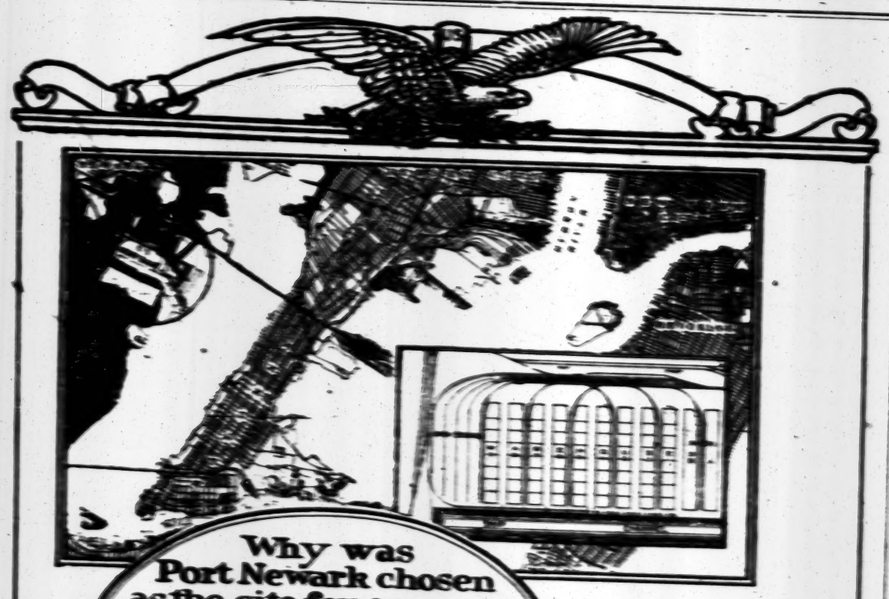

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For the same reason that will sell it to-day to some Great Industry—Exceptional Shipping Facilities

Port Newark Base for Sale

WHEN industry, under the whiplash of war, was rushing munitions to the Atlantic seaboard in daily trainloads, suddenly there developed a sinister shortage of ocean terminals.

Where to handle this avalanche of war materials was the problem confronting the Government.

Port Newark was one of the answers to that riddle.

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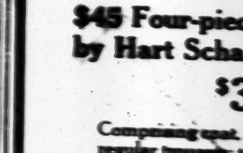
All of its outstanding features, such as SITUATION, FACILITIES, IMPROVEMENTS and EQUIPMENT, are enumerated in a profusely illustrated Booklet, which also specifies the Terms of Sale and gives detailed information. Booklet sent free on request.

Write for Descriptive Booklet

Sealed Proposals will be opened on March 1st, in the office of the Quartermaster General, Room 2024 Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. The Booklet and Proposal Blanks may be obtained at this office or either of the two following addresses: Quartermaster Supply Officer, 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Quartermaster on the premises at Newark, N. J.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WAR DEPARTMENT



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17 black degrees (with or without erasers)
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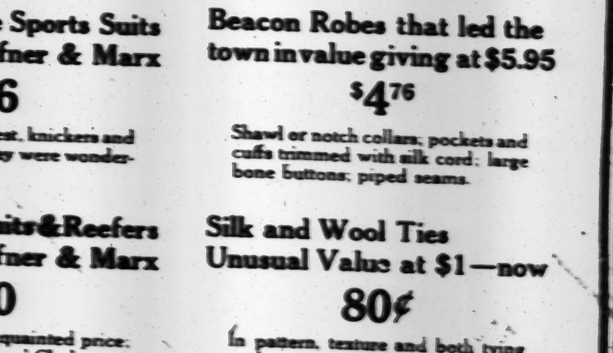

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Write for booklet on pencils, pencil sharpeners, VENUS Everpointed and VENUS Thin Leads

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